Chicago Tribune.

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ted by a grand jury, and twelve concur in an indictment, yet malice and chicanery often succeed in procuring the indictments of innocent men. All these safeguards are to be broken down, and the character, property, and liberty of every citizen, are put into the hands of a single prosecutor, and dependent upon the ignorance, prejudice or corruption of a single judge or justice of the peace—it may be of an O'Mally or Pendergast, who prostitute their office through bribery or malignity to judicial robbery and extortion. Who would deem himself safe, should their successors be found with the power in their hands, conferred on such officers by the new Constitution? What has existed is likely to exist again. There are other O'Mallys and Prendergasts, watching to secure the places which they held. The bare possibility that such men may be clothed with such arbitrary and dangerous power is appalling.

This system was hatched in the courts of English tyrants—it was the chosen instrument through which they filled the prisons with the victims of their fear, hate or cupidity, and by fines and impositions, stripped them of their property. Resistance to the enormities perpetrated by the Star Chamber Court, more than anything else, led to the revolution in England that deluged that land with its best blood, in which a king lost his crown and head. And that court was a bulwark against oppression when compared with the system proposed by the new Constitution. It was composed of the King's counsellors, divers lords, spiritual and temporal, men learned in the law, of character and eminent ability—convictions were not made through ignorance, and the concurrence of numerous judges was required to effect a conviction. Is it not amazing that this cast off engine of tyranny and oppression whose records are a history of wrongs and robbery, whose name is odious to every freeman, as the synonym of legal outrage and oppression, should be dug up from the grave of infamy, to which the execrations of an indignant people had consigned it, and engrafted on a Republican Constitution? The proposition is monstrous, dangerous to liberty, and subversive of all the safe-guards, character and property. It is the establishment of the one man power, over all that man holds most sacred, a power which none but tyrants ever claim, and none but fools ever granted—a power seldom possessed without abuse, never granted that it did not result in oppression.

LIBERTY OR SLAVERY MUST GO DOWN.

Forty years before the destruction of Jerusalem, Christ expressed astonishment that the Jews could not discern "the signs of the times." The human reason, possessed of a knowledge that certain causes produce corresponding effects, is gifted with a foreknowledge of historical events. That the utter demoralization of France during the last century would result in revolution, was foreseen long before it happened. Madame Pompadour, looking forward to the time of reckoning, said, "*After me, the deluge.*" The conspiracy of the slave power was foreshadowed in 1820. In 1850 the strength and character of the conspiracy were plainly visible. The time had nearly arrived when the destruction of the Republic would be necessary to the longer dominion of slavery.

Comparing together certain periods of the last fifteen centuries, we perceive that the dominant nations of the world have been steadily approaching a recognition of the equality of man. Revolutions in government, the overthrow of *caste*, and the extinction of the power of the few over the many, are the necessary conditions of a progressive society. Political and social institutions in conformity with christian civilization, can only be revolutionized when society relapses into barbarism. If men should do unto others as they would have others do unto them, the logical conclusion is, that man, divested of the capricious usages of society, is the brother and equal of his fellow-man everywhere. From this maxim flow all the principles of moral and political justice. It is an eternal rebuke and menace to every form of oppression.

It is in the nature of human passions to produce war whenever the lust of power encroaches on the natural rights of man. There can be no durable peace till every lost right be recovered; and the conflict must go on while despotism is backed up by power, and there is a nation or party strong enough to uphold the principles of liberty.

Secession was intended to destroy the Republic, and thus stay the progress of freedom. It naturally looks for help to those governments supposed to be most jealous of our increasing strength. If the Republic stand, not slavery alone will fall, but all nations on which we exert social or political influence will receive such an infusion of republican ideas, as to shake to the very centre their monarchial systems. We must march at the head of the ideas of the age, or sink back into hopeless insignificance. This is an age of emancipation, not an age of slavery. We cannot restore slavery to its forfeited place without going backwards, and losing a position which could never be regained. Our national safety—nay, our very existence, demands that we take a long step *forward*. Reaction is the form of disease most fatal to liberty. If we conquer the South, and spare slavery, sectional antipathies will remain, and slavery will have conquered the Republic.

FACTS WHICH CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED.

Wherever there is neither slavery nor pro-slavery sentiment, there is neither rebellion nor treason. Wherever there is slavery, there are rebels; and wherever slavery has friends, there is disloyalty to the Republic. There is no exception to this rule. It applies not only to the South, but to the North—not only to the entire States, but to subdivisions of States. In Delaware, where the slaves are to the whole population as one to sixty, the traitors are few and timorous. Most of them reside in a single county; and that county contains three-fourths of the slaves in the State. It is the same in Maryland; the slave districts are the districts infected with treason. Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee—in these States the dividing lines between loyalty and rebellion are still more plainly visible, and distinguished by the same peculiarity. Go into the planting regions of the Cotton States, where the sum of all villainies has done its perfect work, where the human understanding has become so darkened that its light is as darkness—and behold how treason clusters around the slave shambles—how patriotism is hushed into the silence of death—how the Union is become a hissing and a bye-word—how hatred of liberty eats into the soul of the ruling caste, gnaws like the worm which dieth not, and burns like the fire which is not quenched. And there are fools who say slavery is not the cause of the Southern rebellion!

☞ Messrs. Mason and Slidell will have the comfort of reflecting, that while they are engaged in representing the Southern Confederacy abroad, their homes are in possession of the United States Government. Mason's residence is near Winchester, and Slidell's is in New Orleans.

CHARACTERISTIC ENDORSEMENT.

Senator Powell of Kentucky, who is loyal in the same sense in which a rotten egg is sound, expressed the opinion in a recent speech, "that if this country is rescued from the perils by which it is surrounded, it will be done by carrying out "the constitutional principles of that glorious old party which for over fifty years," etc. The *Times* triumphantly quotes this language, and declares that it embodies a "palpable truth." Mr. Powell was a staunch supporter of the Buchanan Administration, an advocate of the Lecompton swindle, and a zealous partizan of Breckinridge. He opposed the expulsion of his traitorous colleague from the Senate, played into the hands of Buckner, strenuously urged the "armed neutrality" of Kentucky, denounced coercion, and did his utmost to prevent the organization of our armies and the invasion of the rebel States. These are the "constitutional principles" to which he refers, and which the *Times* so cordially endorses. Mr. Powell has never renounced any of his heresies. He still considers them as part of the creed of his "glorious old party." His devotion to the Union has this extent, and no more.

Now it is quite certain that this country will *not* be saved by carrying out such principles, or any part of them; that they came near proving its ruin; that they have been abandoned by the Government; and that what the *Times* pronounced a "palpable truth," is a palpable falsehood. Those healing Constitutional principles, fifty years of age—what are they? A dozen times have they changed within as many years. Little more than twelve months ago they meant subversion of the Constitution itself. And if they are not still hostile to that instrument, both in letter and spirit, it is because they have changed within a year. A mass of pro-slavery rubbish—fragments of the Breckinridge platform fastened together with the Dred Scott decision; hostility to every measure calculated to weaken the rebels; careful preservation of the seeds of future rebellions; preference of slavery to liberty; charging the cause of the war on the North,—strange "principles," these, with which to save the endangered Republic. There is something sublime and unapproachable in the effrontery of men who now prate about putting down the rebellion in a "constitutional manner," when it is well known that one year ago they were striving to put down the Constitution in order to conciliate the rebels. They loved the traitors more than they loved the Constitution. "Glorious principles"—forsooth.

Union Party in New York.

The movement inaugurated by members of the late Legislature of New York for a Union-war party, with confiscation and gradual emancipation included, finds great favor with the press and people of that State. Some ninety members of the Legislature, including such Democrats of the olden time as Thomas G. Alvord, Lemuel Stetson, Royal Phelps, Noah A. Childs, etc., (in all, twenty-two Democrats,) have signed an address in which the platform of the new party is broadly laid down—support to the Administration, no compromise with traitors, and a line of policy that shall finally exhaust the institution of slavery. Twenty Republican members refused to sign the address, and some effort will be made to maintain a straight Republican organization; but the new movement carries with it a large majority of the people, and forces an issue at the polls. The straight Republican will take a "higher ground," and the Vallandigham democracy a lower; and what success the Democracy gets in the next election will be so infinitesimally small that it will hardly be worth the pains of getting.

The Tariff and Tax Bills.

The Senate Committee is still pottering over the Tax Bill, which should have been reported, amended, and sent back to the House long ere this. Were the bill to be amended in accordance with the Boston plan and the suggestions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, (says the *World*,) with a certainty of its passage, Government six cent bonds to-day would be above par, and Mr. Chase could easily negotiate another hundred million dollars without lowering the market. But no; the Senate will not attend to its legitimate business, and doubts are beginning to be entertained as to whether it has the moral courage to pass any tax bill. The House, also, is delinquent. What has become of the revised Tariff Bill, which has been promised, imposing heavier duties on iron, spices, gunny cloth, hides, dry goods, lead, &c? An additional revenue of at least $15,000,000 could be obtained by this means; yet, so far as the public is aware, the matter has not yet been brought before the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. It is idle for Congressmen to talk of slow generals, while the body to which they belong is slower than the slowest of them.

Garibaldi's Purposes and Hopes.

Gen. Garibaldi writes to a warm personal friend in New York city, describing the enthusiasm with which the Italian people are everywhere welcoming him. He says the dream of a United Italy is now not all a dream and that the day is drawing nigh when Venice will not only be emancipated from the Austrian yoke, but that Rome too will be free. He refrains from details, but admonishes his friends in America to be of "good cheer," and to join with him in the hope that another year will not pass away before the Austrian despotism in Italy is destroyed. He also expresses the wish that the civil war in America should be closed up as speedily as possible, so that the many gallant Europeans now in the armies of the North may have an opportunity to return home, to strike for liberty in the Old World.

Apiarian Convention in Iowa.

We gave notice a few weeks ago that the bee-keepers of Iowa would hold a meeting at Tipton, Iowa, on the 10th of April. A few bee-keepers only, met at the time stated, as the roads were almost impassible, besides the weather was extremely unpleasant. Owing to these facts, those present at the Convention concluded not to do any business, and therefore adjourned to convene again at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, on Thursday, May 8th, 1862, at which time it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of those interested in the culture of the honey bee.

☞ The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, speaking of the plot for a stampede of rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, says that a similar stampede of prisoners was balked the other night at Camp Butler. They were to rush upon the guard, and having subdued them, take the risk of being shot down by chance marksmen, if discovered. Whatever the details of the plan were, Col. Morrison discovered them, and, by greatly strengthening the guard, prevented its execution. The fence is now about completed around the quarters, and the secesh prisoners will not now find it as easy to elude the vigilance of the sentries.

☞ A letter from Kansas City, Mo., says that in the wake of the military expedition that has left for New Mexico, will follow a large number of trains of goods for merchants in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Taos. Wholesale dealers are already reaping the benefits of this fact, in the way of selling the New Mexican merchants the goods they need for their business. The Santa Fe trade will be very large and profitable this year from the fact that the rebel Texans have stripped the country of everything available, and the inhabitants must replace them at any expense.

☞ When Gen. Butler took possession of Baltimore, shortly after the breaking out of the war, the New Orleans journals made merry at his expense, and declared he was an old colored barber, known as "Picayune Butler," who formerly kept a shop under the St. Charles Hotel in the Crescent City. As Gen. Butler has in all probability "come to town" by this time, he will have a chance to crop the ears of some of his revilers.

REBEL VIEWS OF NEW ORLEANS.

BEAUREGARD THE CENTRE OF HOPE.

HE MUST LEAD 150,000 MEN INTO THE NORTHWEST

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 28.]

The fearful state of suspense in which the city existed for two or three days has at last ended. New Orleans is in possession of this enemy. It was evacuated by General Lovell, who has removed his forces to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad.

This is a heavy blow; it is useless to deny it. But we were anticipating it, and the public mind had already become prepared for it before the truth had been fully ascertained. It is a heavy blow; but it is very far from being a fatal blow. We may expect to hear of disasters wherever the enemy's gunboats can be brought to bear on all the points still in our possession. Give him all of them—every one of them—and still he is as far from his object as he was this time last year. Hatteras fell, Hilton Head fell, Roanoke Island fell, New Orleans has fallen, but our great armies are still in the field. They have not fallen—they have always beaten the enemy wherever they have encountered him. When they shall have been beaten and dispersed so that they cannot rally again, then it may be time to feel gloomy about our prospects. Until that time shall have arrived it were unmanly to despond, far less to think of abandoning the cause. Even then the last resource of a brave nation resolved not to be enslaved, remains to us. We can even then, as other nations have done before us, resolve ourselves into a guerilla force, composed of the whole country, and fight the battle for life or death throughout a million of square miles. But that time is not come. They have not beaten our armies in pitched battle, nor do we believe they will ever do it. Beauregard, with a powerful force, is still the guardian of the Southwest. Johnston, with a force still more powerful, faces McClellan at Yorktown. Stonewall Jackson presents an undaunted front in the valley; our armies in Georgia and South Carolina are unsubdued, and we continue to hold our own in the Old North State. The enemy has never been able to obtain an advantage over us, except by means of his gunboats. Take him away from them, and we can always defeat him.

By the loss of New Orleans we are separated from West Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. But many of the brave troops from that side of the river are with us, and those that are there will still keep up the fight, in spite of their isolation. They will thus constantly employ a large portion of the enemy's army, and serve as a powerful diversion in our favor. If every seaboard town in the Confederacy, and every river town which can be reached by gunboats, were in the possession of the enemy to-morrow, it would not have the slightest effect upon the issue of this contest. It would not be so disastrous as a defeat of Beauregard's army, or give half the same cause for despondency. Fortunately, they took no prisoners; our troops remain to reinforce Beauregard or to go elsewhere as they may be ordered.

The event of this war is still as much in the hands of our people as it was before the fall of New Orleans. Having made himself master of the river and seaboard towns, the enemy, if he wish to conquer us, must come into the interior. There he will have to beat our armies, without the aid of his iron-clad boats, before he can boast of having subdued the country. In the meantime the occupation of so many points must necessarily tend to the weakening of his strength upon those points on which the grand issue is to be decided, and thus far his success is scarcely a disadvantage to us. Let our countrymen imitate the firm and magnanimous conduct of our sires in the Revolution, and we doubt not to see our cause gloriously triumphant.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 29.]

Disasters to a brave people are but the falls of Antæus, from which they rise with renewed energies and a firmer purpose. We have faith in our ultimate success; but should this prove fallacious we can remember the example of Sarasch—remember and emulate it. Let us put our humble trust in God, and fight from seacoast to interior, leaving monuments to commemorate our resolution upon every field. Animated by this determination, what say to their boasts of conquest in the heroic language of Wise, at Roanoke—Never, never, never.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 29.]

But there is another aspect of the matter still more cheering to the Confederates. *The large and fine army which was assigned for the defence of New Orleans can now be united with the army at Corinth in time to assist in the great work of driving the Vandals out of Tennessee and Kentucky, and in a march across the Ohio*—a movement which, we cannot doubt, will be commenced and carried through as soon as the Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio Rivers become too low for gun boat navigation. Then will be our opportunity for striking a crushing blow that will more than redeem all our losses. We want to see a column of 150,000 Southern troops led on by Beauregard through the Northwestern, and another column of the same strength through the Northern States by Johnston, so that whilst the Yankees are taking our coast and river cities, we will be sweeping theirs; and then we would see who would suffer most and endure their sufferings longest. The Romans, in a memorable crisis, fought the battles of Italy in Numidia, and thus drove their Carthagenian (almost) conquerors from their own gates.

Let us fight the battles of the South upon Northern soil. The capture of Philadelphia or New York would be to us a guarantee of peace in thirty days upon our own terms. We have 400,000 soldiers in the field, of whom Napoleon, in the zenith of his glory, might have been proud. They would move with alacrity in the direction of Yankee land, if the word was just given them from Richmond. Oh, that it may be given! as it ought to have been twelve months ago. Besides this huge army, which could easily support itself in the enemy's country, we would have a reserve sufficiently powerful to protect our vast interior, comprising a compact and populous territory between the Mississippi and Atlantic, equal in extent to that of France, Great Britain and Ireland (leaving out half of Virginia and all Kentucky and Tennessee), whilst our trans-Mississippi territory (leaving out Missouri), comprises a still larger area. The idea of a conquest of such a country is preposterously absurd, and the fall of New Orleans, although to be much lamented, does not put the invaders an inch nearer the consummation of their accursed purpose. It may, in the dispensation of Providence, turn out to have been for us an advantageous event. The ways of God are mysterious, and he directs the affairs of men so as often to lead them to consider an event calamitous which afterwards proves the happiest that could have occurred for their welfare. We have long since "filed our mind" down to the belief, that if the cause of the South is Divinely favored, it will and must triumph. If not, it will and must perish, were it supported by millions of armed men and hundreds of iron-clad war vessels of the most powerful description. So far, we have had alternate successes and reverses which have not been decisive. We must fight on with a more terrible energy than we have done. We must now concentrate our forces at fewer points, and hurl them upon the foe. We must abandon the merely defensive policy, and assume and maintain it at all hazards the position of belligerents, able to give as well as to receive blows. With half a million of men prepared and eager for action, we can make ourselves felt beyond the limits of the Confederacy.

Negroes Uniformed and in Arms.

Two miles and a quarter below Yorktown are three Rebel forts, on the west side of the Warwick river; in front of one of them Lieut. Wagner, of Philadelphia, was killed. Our artillery have shelled them out a number of times, and an encampment in the rear has been so riddled that their barracks have been deserted. They have in these three forts six guns—two in the left one, three in the center, and one on the right. The dam of the Warwick river runs in front, preventing them from coming over, or our pickets from reaching them. The artillery, however, make it so hot that they can not stay in the forts. In the center one can be seen, every day, from two to three hundred negroes, with red coats, gray pants and slouch hats, strengthening the work with sand-bags, digging ditches, &c. Whenever they dare to come out to fire their artillery, which is simply field artillery, these negroes ram home the balls which white men fire at the hearts of our soldiers. Any one who doubts that the rebels are fighting side by side with their slaves can be convinced at any hour of the day by going up to the edge of the woods, about twelve hundred yards in front of their works. With the aid of any ordinary glass, the matter can be put beyond room for a doubt.—*Yorktown Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"The Way to Fight Them."

[From the Norfolk Day Book, April 24.]

The policy inaugurated by Gen. Magruder, of fighting the Yankees whenever they appear, without regard to numbers, is evidently the true theory of conducting the struggle from this time. The enemy should not be allowed to make a step forward without encountering bloody evidence of the fixed and unalterable purpose of our people to resist the intolerable yoke of oppression so exultingly prepared for our subjugation. Walls of mourning must be brought home to every household in the North, and the returned carcases of their dead will instruct them, "trumpet-tongued," of their fruitless attempt to foil a people thoroughly bent on being free. General Magruder partakes of an intense hatred, comparable only to the man whose aversion to snakes led him to kill them, though they were inoffensively exhibited in the menagerie, and when upbraided by the keeper, replied, "Damn 'um, I kills 'um whenever I sees 'um."

☞ Gov. Gamble of Missouri, has called the State Convention together at Jefferson City, Monday, June 2d, to district the State for members of Congress.

Our Losses in the Late Battle up the Tennessee.

General Grant's Personal Defence.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The *Commercial* has from its correspondents with the army of Gen. Halleck the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

Divisions.	Killed.	Wound.	Miss.
Gen. McClernand's	251	1,351	236
Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's	228	1,033	1,163
Gen. Lew. Wallace's	43	257	5
Gen. Hurlburt's	313	1,449	223
Gen. Sherman's	437	1,402	486
Gen. Prentiss'	196	562	1,802
Gen. Crittenden's	80	410	27
Gen. Nelson's	93	612	10
Gen. A. McD. McCook's	94	806	11
Total of army	1,735	7,882	3,956
Total killed, wounded and missing			13,573

About 3000 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found dead on the field.

The *Commercial* publishes passages of a letter from Gen. Grant, in reply to a letter informing him of the natures of criticisms on his management of the battle of Pittsburg. Gen. Grant says:

"I will go on and do my duty to the very best of my ability, without praise, and do all I can to bring this war to a speedy close. I am not an aspirant for anything at the close of the war. There is one thing I feel well assured of; that is, I have the confidence of every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention from themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a 'surprise,' here nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word when and how they would attack, we could not have been better prepared. Skirmishing had been going on for two days between our reconnoitering parties and their advance. I did not believe, however, they intended to make a determined attack, but simply making reconnoissances in *force*. My headquarters were Savannah, though I usually spent the day at Pittsburg. Troops were constantly arriving, to be assigned to brigades and divisions. All were ordered to report at Savannah, making it necessary to keep an office and some one there. I was also looking for Gen. Buell to arrive, and it was important I should have every arrangement complete for his speedy transit to this side of the river."

The Murderer Ratzky Arrested at St. Louis as an Army Horse Contractor—The Great Mystery Still unexplained.

[From the St. Louis Democrat of yesterday.]

Ignatz Ratzky, the long sought for murderer and robber of Sigismund Fellner, has at last been arrested in this city, and will shortly depart for New Jersey, to be tried for his awful crime. The manner in which the arrest resulted is interesting and instructive. Some days ago Mrs. Susan McBearon, residing in Franklin county, was waited upon by a man giving his name as H. Telber, and represented himself as engaged in buying horses for the Government. He bought of her a horse at the stipulated price of $95, he paying $10 at once, giving his note for the balance, and promising to call soon and pay the remainder. Finding that he failed to appear, she communicated the facts to Police Chief Couzens, of this city, who, perceiving that "Telber" was an imposter, instituted a search for him. It was discovered that he resided at Rock Spring, and thither a policeman was sent to arrest him. The officer found him absent, but learned that he was in the habit of frequenting a certain boarding-house on Franklin avenue. "Telber" was there found on last Monday morning, and was taken to the Chief's office. Upon seeing the prisoner, Chief Couzens was instantly struck with his resemblance to the picture and description of Ratzky. The picture exhibited him in a military dress, and Capt. Couzens immediately seized a soldier's cap and put it upon "Telber," and then made him put on a soldier's coat. The resemblance was then the more striking.

The Police Chief caused "Telber's" picture to be taken in soldier's dress and without it, and sent the copies to the New York Chief of Police, who at once telegraphed back that the man was doubtless Ratzky. Up to Wednesday forenoon, the fact that his real identity was known had not been communicated to the prisoner. He was then again brought up to the office of the Chief, who suddenly and sharply addressed him with, "Ratzky! you've got to go back to New York!" "Mr. Telber" fairly sprang backward with surprise, and instantly exclaimed, "That's my name; I'll go back." Having been thus startled into so much of confession, he owned that he knew Sigismund Fellner, and was the man whom the police of the country had long been vainly in search of.

He has made, in German, a professed statement of the principal facts in his history, and especially of his connection with Fellner. The narrative carefully avoids anything like a confession of guilt, and is, therefore, necessarily rather incoherent, and exhibits some very irregular features. Ratzky's account of the manner in which he became so intimate with Fellner is quite unsatisfactory, and becomes more so when it is remembered that he had been intimate with Mrs. Marx prior to her journey to Europe. He also leaves us in the dark as to the tenor of the conversations between Fellner and the ladies, at which he was repeatedly present. One marvels that, since he so well remembers Fellner's expression on the ferry boat, on the night of his disappearance—an expression of suicidal intent—Ratzky remained so scrupulously and closely in the cabin and paid no attention to his friend. Also, why Ratzky remained all next day at home in the boarding house where Fellner's trunk was and contented himself with the odd surmise that Fellner and Albertina had gone to California. It is strange that only the concern and activity of Mrs. Spencer should at last have taken him to the house of Mrs. Max, where Mrs. Spencer's further and undesired enterprise in the matter was put to rest by the present of a shawl, afterwards of two dollars, and subsequently of five hundred francs! His silence as to the contents of Fellner's trunk, and the utter want of disposition on the part of any of them to identify the recovered body of Fellner, speak most significant of guilt. Added to these facts are the furtive disappearance and concealment of Ratzky, the suicide of Albertine, and the attempted self-destruction of her sister, together with the absence of any favorable explanation as to what become of Fellner's diamonds, and the repeated falsehoods in which Ratzky has been detected since his arrest.

From what we can gather he has for some months past been engaged in Franklin and adjoining counties, in buying or stealing, and selling horses—visiting St. Louis occasionally, and then residing far in the suburbs. The police of the city have at times obtained evidence of his presence here, but were unable to gain satisfactory indications of it, much less to get upon his track. We understand that the several rewards offered for his capture now amount to the snug sum of $5,000.

Wednesday evening Police Chief Couzens received a telegram of Supt. Kennedy of the New York police, stating that the New Jersey police had been notified of the arrest, and that a deputation of them would at once proceed, with the Governor's requisition, to St. Louis, to receive the prisoner.

A Massachusetts Surgeon's Opinion of Gen. Grant and the Late Battle.

Dr. William G. Breck, of Springfield, Mass., one of the most eminent surgeons of his State, visited the Pittsburg battle field to obtain the body of Colonel Everett Peabody, for interment in his native city. He has returned home, and makes the following statement through the editor of the Springfield *Republican*:

Following the great battle of the 6th and 7th, until the arrival of Gen. Halleck on the 10th, disorder and demoralization were fearfully prevalent. From ten to fifteen thousand men lined the river bank, and many of them had been there since the Sunday previous. As soon as General Halleck entered the field, everything underwent a change. Men were put into quarters and order at once restored.

Gen. Halleck is the idol of his army, and is as much a gentleman as a soldier, and presents the highest type of both. He has pitched his tent in the field of his army, about a mile from the landing, and, come rain or sunshine, he shares it with them. All this is very much unlike Gen. Grant, who, on the morning of the memorable Sabbath day's battle, was quietly breakfasting at his quarters in a fine brick house in Savannah, ten miles from the scene of conflict and carnage, and did not reach the field until four hours after the battle commenced. The authority for this statement is the captain of the steamer who conveyed him from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing. During a stay of five days at Pittsburg, in constant intercourse with officers of every grade, the doctor did not hear a respectful word spoken of General Grant. They openly charged him with the responsibility of the awful sacrifice of life that had taken place—in other words, for Sunday's surprise and defeat. Had not the rebel army been held in check on Sunday night by the gunboats and a pair of siege guns on shore, which were kept firing all night, and the reinforcements of Buell and Wallace come in, Grant's entire command would inevitably have been bagged—an army of 38,000 men. The officers are at a loss for language sufficiently severe to characterize the conduct of Grant. They laugh heartily at the notice in the New York *Herald* of his riding about the field, flourishing his sword, &c. They say that the only demonstration of that character, which he made was at the landing among the panic-stricken soldiers—men who paid no more attention to his words than they would have done to the buzzing of a mosquito.

☞ The rebel element in Missouri is silenced but not subdued. A writer remarks that the conviction is fast forming in the mind of every reflecting loyal citizen that there are no longer the elements of loyal civil government in Missouri, and that the inevitable result of a disloyal one will be, sooner or later, to drive every loyal family out of the State. In Northeast Missouri it is pretty much all the provost guards can do to keep the uneasy people strictly to their oaths.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON May 7, 1862.

Senator Grimes introduced a bill to-day limiting the number of Major Generals to twenty, and of Brigadiers to two hundred. He expressed the general disgust of the Senate at the recent nomination of a batch of men in no wise distinguished.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill prohibiting coastwise traffic in slaves.

The Homestead bill, after being amended in accordance with a report from the Senate Committee on Territories, went over till Monday; Senator Pomery expressing a desire to speak. Mr. Carlile declared himself unalterably opposed to any homestead policy, and urged a substitute giving the public land to the soldiers in place of their bounty money.

Twenty or thirty political prisoners have been released from the Capitol prison, and twenty rebels captured at Fredericksburg have taken their place.

There are over 3,000 sick soldiers here.

Numerous applications have been made to the Treasury Department for the privilege of sending South vessels freighted with salt and ice.

It is said the Dunkards Settlement of Quakers was lately pounced upon by the rebels and its members taken to Richmond. They were offered release on condition of the payment of $500 a piece in silver. $22,500 ransom was in this way paid over. The unfortunates who could not raise the money were detailed for duty among the negro teamsters.

Two applications for compensation were made to the Emancipation Commissioners of the District yesterday for one slave each.

The roads along the Rappahannock and Shenandoah valleys are almost impassible, and bridges, &c., can't be built in a day. Meantime our slow and sure movements give opportunities to the rebels to back out.

It has been determined to re-constitute the Department of Kansas, separating it from the Department of Missouri and putting it under a General directly responsible to the War Department. The commander has not yet been selected, but Gen. Blunt is for the present put in charge, Gen. Sturgis having been ordered to Washington to give an account of his doings. Gen. Denver is sent to New Mexico, and Gen. Mitchell is ordered out of the State.

Secretary Welles has issued instructions to the Flag Officers of blockading squadrons, dated April 30th, as follows:

The approach of the hot and sickly season upon the Southern coast renders it imperative that every precaution be used by officers commanding vessels, to continue the present excellent sanitary condition of their crews.

The large number of contrabands flocking to the protection of the flag affords an opportunity to provide in every department of the ship and to prepare for boats' crews, acclimated labor. Flag Officers are therefore required to obtain the services of these persons for the country by enlisting them freely in the Navy, with their own consent, rating them as boys at from eight to ten dollars a month and one ration. Let monthly returns be made of the number of this class of persons employed on each vessel under your command.

Postmaster General Blair and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, went to Ft. Monroe, this afternoon.

The Emancipation Commissioners refuse reporters permission to examine the petitions of slaveholders, or to take notes of their proceedings. The Washington *Republican* alone is accorded the latter privilege, on condition that no editorial criticism shall be made.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Trumbull failed to get a vote on the confiscation measure. Messrs. Doolittle, Wade, and Collamer made characteristic speeches, and then Saulsbury of Delaware, talked the question over till Monday in a speech, reminding his hearers of anti-rebellion days; with talk of nigger-equality, etc. He made a prophecy that we would have more slaves in 1870 than in 1860, if the bill passed and local State Governments remained, because, while they would reduce to bondage the confiscated, they would also enslave all free negroes. He confessed that he would favor that policy in Delaware if 5,000 more free negroes were to come there. He declared that Delaware would never again be represented in the House by a republican like Fisher.

Mr. Fisher, at about the same time, in the House, in reply to Mr. Saulsbury's former complaints about the arrest of white men in Delaware, gave a list of the persons arrested, and showed why; adding that disloyal white men are infinitely worse than loyal blacks.

The House special Confiscation Committee are as one as regards the main question of confiscation, and are by majority for emancipation. Messrs. Mallory of Ky., Noell of Mo., and Steele of N. J., hold back from the latter. Probably two bills, one effecting each object, will be reported; but if a satisfactory bill should come from the Senate first, it will be taken up and passed to save time. Mr. Trumbull has amended his bill slightly, in conformity with the views of the committee, in order to secure its passage. It now provides for the confiscation of real and personal property of leading classes of rebels, the emancipation of all their slaves after a certain time, and a general confiscation after sixty days.

The following were the yeas and nays on Senator Cowan's motion to refer the Confiscation bill to a select committee:

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wiley, and Wilson of Missouri; 18.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Chandler, Clarke, Dixon, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., and Wright; 22.

The Richmond *Examiner* denounces the rebel Secretary of War for lying about the battle of Shiloh.

Senator Hale, in a speech on Cowan's proposition to refer the Confiscation Bill, referred to the effect of the inaction of Congress upon the army, and said that an army of 250,000 men had set and set, besieged by an army of 60,000; and that they had now gone to repeat, in Yorktown, in the summer, the incubation of the past winter at Washington.

Mr. Wilson's resolution of inquiry with reference to the appointment of Emory, Phillips' murderer, in Kansas, was laid over at the instance of Mr. Lane of Kansas, who said the Government had the question under consideration.

Mr. Sumner, in following Mr. Grimes in condemnation of slave-catching, said Gen. Hooker, whose appointment was partly due to his efforts, was worse than dead. He had fallen. He (Sumner) read a letter from a soldier under him enquiring if anything could be done to prevent masters from searching the camps for slaves, adding that Hooker's orders greatly disgraced his troops. He also referred to the course of McCook at Nashville; the Provost Marshal at Louisville; and General Buell. He read a letter descriptive of the chase of a negro boy of a Quartermaster's in the rebel army, in the latter's (Buell's) camp, by sentries paid fifteen dollars apiece. He commented severely on Halleck's Order No. 3. He referred to the fact that our information of the fall of New Orleans and the evacuation of Fredericksburg was brought to Gen. Wool and Gen. McDowell by fugive blacks, whom Halleck's order would have excluded. The same inquiry of all refugees should be whether they are loyal or insurgent. He ended with a denunciation of slavery as a great rebel and universal enemy, whose tendency is to practical disloyalty.

Secretary Chase says the total National debt on the first of July next will not be over six hundred millions. He says the estimates of our daily expenses have been over stated. He has proposed to the Committee on Ways and Means an issue of twenty-five millions demand notes of denominations under fives.

Gen. McDowell employs fugitive blacks in building the railroad from Aquia Creek, paying them fifty cents per day and one ration. The planters on both sides of the Rappahannock are violent rebels, who have contributed $1,000 or $1,500 a piece in cash or stock to the rebel cause.

It is dangerous still to visit Manassas. It is feared that three civilians who left here on Saturday were captured between Centreville and Manassas.

A company of printers are on their way to Fredericksburg, to establish a Union journal there.

FROM MADISON, WIS.

Funeral Obsequies to the Late Gov. Harvey—The New Governor—The Secesh Prisoners Here and their Condition.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 1, 1862.

This is the day set apart by the proclamation of Gov. Salomon for the funeral obsequies in commemoration of the sad death of the late Gov. LOUIS P. HARVEY. The State officers, military, and citizens of this city had made preparations to have the ceremonies here, where the deceased was so well known and beloved, of an imposing character. But yesterday about four o'clock a severe rain storm set in and continued without abatement until about 10 o'clock this morning—the hour named for the opening ceremonies—when it suddenly turned into snow, and this condition of the weather continued until late in the afternoon. I never saw it snow harder than during a portion of the period named. Although the ground was nearly covered with water, yet it was for some time perfectly white with the falling snow. For this reason the procession and other manifestations of an out-door character, were, from necessity omitted, and the religious and other in-door services were adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. This was a disappointment to the whole city, for no man enjoyed more of the public and private confidence and friendship of this people than the deceased; and they were anxious to manifest their appreciation of as noble a martyrdom as ever released man from his earthly usefulness, and gave him peace and rest in the presence of his Maker.

During last night the people were considerably wrought up by the reception of three several dispatches—two, I believe, from Chicago and one from Milwaukee—announcing that the body of the late Governor had been found in the Tennessee river, on the farm of a Mr. Brown, two miles below Savannah, by a negro, and that the remains were on their way to Madison. This information, coming from so many sources, obtained ready credence; but Gov. Salomon, desiring to assure himself beyond a doubt, sent a dispatch of inquiry to Gen. Strong, at Cairo, and received immediate answer that no like information had been received at his headquarters. This, of course, destroyed all hopes of the truth of the report.

At the hour of two o'clock to-day, a large number of citizens gathered in the Assembly chamber, at the Capitol, to perform the sad rites to the noble dead. A deep sadness rested upon every face. The ceremonies were opened by Gov. Salomon, in a few eloquent and striking remarks, which were followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and an anthem by the choir. Then came the funeral oration by Rev. A. S. Chapin, D. D., President of Beloit College. It was a noble effort, as will be readily understood by the high reputation of the reverend author. It will undoubtedly be published by the State. The ceremonies were concluded with a dirge by the choir, and benediction. During the performances, a Milwaukee band interspersed some excellent and appropriate music.

This will close the earthly honors to the lamented dead until his remains shall be recovered, if ever. Should they be so, undoubtedly a more imposing ceremonial will take place here.

Mr. Edward Salomon, the Lieutenant Governor, who succeeds to the position of the deceased, is a German by birth and education. He came to this country some ten or twelve years since, and settled in Milwaukee, and is now and has been for some time, of the well known law firm of Smith & Salomon, in that city. He is a gentleman of fine presence, scholastic tastes, great purity of character, and will, without doubt, make a most excellent Governor. His age is about 42 years.

There are now here within the confines of Camp Randall about 1,300 prisoners, mostly from Island No. 10. They are in a deplorable condition, especially in a sanitary point. This will be readily perceived when I state that no less than six died within about twelve hours yesterday. Capt. Potter of your city, and Capt. Trowbridge of Milwaukee, are now here, and will do what they can to remedy their present bad condition.

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT MEMPHIS.

List of Federal Officers Made Prisoners at Shiloh, and Arrived at Memphis.

[From the Memphis Daily Appeal.]

The following list of officers of the Federal army, captured at the battle of Shiloh, has been furnished us by the officer in charge, as handed him by Gen. Prentiss. The latter gentleman is at present enjoying the hospitalities of our city—whether under the circumstances he boasted of a year ago he can now determine. The list is not complete. Gen. P. had no communication with other detachments that have arrived:

Brigadier-General B. M. PRENTISS.

Madison Miller	Colonel	18th Mo. Vols.
J. L. Geddes	do	8th Iowa.
W. T. Shaw	do	14th Illinois.
Quin Morton	Lieut. Col.	23d Missouri.
John C. Ferguson	do	8th Iowa.
Isaac Rutishower	do	58th Illinois.
J. V. Pratt	do	18th Missouri.
John McCulloch	Major	23d Missouri.
W. M. Stone	do	3d Iowa.
Thos. Newlan	do	58th Ills. Vols.
J. G. Bott	Adjutant	58th Ills. Vols.
Wm. McMichael	Captain	Act. Adj. Gen.
J. T. Dunlap	do	23d Missouri.
R. T. Bolt	do	do
A. Trumbo	do	do
E. West	do	do
W. N. Crandal	do	do
R. H. Brown	do	do
S. B. Hervis	do (A. Surg.)	18th Missouri.
P. R. Dolman	do	do
Jonas Durman	do	do
G. W. Wyckoff	do	do
J. P. Mikeswell	do	do
H. P. Stults	do	do
James P. Millerd	do	18th Wisconsin.
N. M. Sayne	do	do
G. A. Fisk	do	do
Wm. Bremmer	do	do
D. B. Saxton	do	do
W. B. Bell	do	8th Iowa.
Calvin Kelsey	do	do
John McCormick	do	do
P. A. Cleveland	do	do
Wm. Stubbs	do	do
P. Heelan	do	58th Illinois.
P. Gregg	do	do
F. Kurth	do	do
R. E. Haggard	do	61st Illinois.
Martin J. Mann	do	do
W. Galland	do	6th Iowa.
J. M. Hendrick	do	15th Iowa.
E. F. Bremen	Lieutenant	18th Missouri.
D. R. Hudson	do	do
W. H. Minter	do	do
F. Partenhemer	do	do
H. W. Godfrey	do	do
John McElfee	do	do
Wm. O. Seaman	do	23d Missouri.
T. E. Brawner	do	do
N. J. Camp	do	do
T. H. Hollingsworth	do	do
Geo. W. Seymore	do	do
Wm. Simms	do	do
G. W. Brown	do	do
Geo. G. Colby	do	do
John A. Fisher	do	do
James Brewer	do	do
J. S. Todd	do	do
W. McCulloch	do	do
T. B. Mikels	do	do
N. Nichols	do	do
E. A. Jackson	do	18th Wisconsin.
Geo. Stokes	do	do
S. D. Woodworth	do	do
D. W. C. Wilson	do	do
Ira H. Ford	do	do
O. A. Southmayd	do	do
L. H. Farr	Orderly Serg't	do
H. Fink	Lieutenant	15th Iowa.
Dewey Welch	do	8th Iowa.
H. B. Cooper	do	8th Iowa.
J. M. Moss	do	58th Illinois.
A. P. Collins	do	12th Michigan.
Job Maxom	do	58th Illinois.
G. Kordle	do	do
J. W. Gregg	do	do
John O'Kane	do	do
Julius Kosth	do	do
Chas. Ettell	do	do
J. C. Lonergan	do	do
John Tobin	do	do
T. W. [illegible]	do	do
James Cary	do	do
A. McArthur	do	do
D. J. O'Neil	do	3d Iowa.
John Wayne	do	do
J. P. Knight	do	do
J. M. Thrift	do	18th Iowa.
S. R. Edington	Captain	12th Iowa.
W. C. Earle	do	do
W. W. Warner	do	do
J. H. Stibbs	do	do
W. H. Haddock	do	do
L. D. Townsley	do	do
L. M. Van Duzee	do	do
N. E. Duncan	Adjutant	do
J. B. Dorr	Quartermast'r	do
G. H. Morrisey	Serg't Major	do
L. H. Merrill	Lieutenant	do
J. H. Borger	do	do
J. H. Hale	do	do
J. Elwell	do	do
Robt. Williams	do	do
J. W. Gift	do	do
W. A. Morse	do	do
J. F. Nickerson	do	do
L. W. Jackson	do	do
John J. Marks	do	do
J. J. Brown	do	do
C. C. Tobin	Adjutant	21st Missouri.
Thos. Richardson	Lieutenant	21st Missouri.
H. K. Randolph	do	21st Illinois.
M. J. McGrath	do	23d Illinois.

☞ S. W. Morton, formerly of Oneida county, New York, and Deputy Secretary of State under Gideon J. Tucker, is in jail at Washington. The charge against him, we understand, is that he has illegally arrested persons on the pretence that he was deputed by Secretary Seward to do so, and has received large sums of money for releasing them from such pretended arrest.

SHARP DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

The Committee on Contracts—Remarks of Washburne in Reply to Conkling.

The dispatch to the associated press gave an outline of the assault made by Roscoe Conkling on the Committee on Contracts, but omitted to give a sketch of Mr. Washburne's reply. We supply the omission:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1862.

Mr. Washburne in reply said it was the unkindest cut of all when the chairman (Mr. Stevens) of the Committee of Ways and Means, the leader of the House, and holding the purse strings of the nation, recently rose in the House and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more fraud than they had detected. The Committee had been notified that they should feel the biting sarcasm and blistering invective, and to-day they had listened to what might be called a pitiful imitation from the extraordinary member (Mr. Conkling) from New York, who had attacked the Committee for the benefit of contractors, thieves and plunderers, who had for two weeks been holding high carnival in anticipation that the Committee were to be destroyed.

It would have been but fair to give the Committee notice of the contemplated annihilation, that they might be prepared to die with decency. Why did not the member from New York make his charges like a man, and not like a skulking coward? The member undertook to criticise the expenses of the Committee which he had figured up, and sneaked into the clerk's office to ask how much the members had been paid. If the member had known anything he must have known that his statement was false. There was no Committee ever engaged in investigations and traveling abroad but what had been paid their proper expenses. The Committee had neglected everything to discharge the responsible trust reposed in them by the House. Now a clamor was raised to disband the Committee. If the House believed the charges made are true, it would be unjust to itself and to the country if it did not disband the Committee before its adjournment for a day, and place on the brow of the members thereof the brand of dishonor. If the Committee had failed to discharge their duty and were obnoxious to the charges made, he (Mr. Washburne) called on the House not to postpone their action, but to disband this Committee at once.

The Committee and country would accept it as a tribute to its faithful performance of its duty, which had led to the attack by the member from New York, and by every plunderer, thief, and robber who had broken into the Treasury. While the Committee were engaged in their examination, he found, by an official document, the member from New York besieging the door of the Secretary of War to get contracts for his constituents. Truly, the member was a pretty man to come here and lecture the Committee as to what the Committee had done! In further reply, he said the history of the Department will show that in St. Louis alone nearly two millions of dollars had been saved by the investigation of the Committee. He had been told by Mr. Holt that if Congress and the Government sustain him, nearly eight millions more would be saved by the Commission on ordnance and contracts, now in session here, which was appointed on the evidence taken and the recommendation of this Committee. Twelve millions of dollars had been saved by the Committee, or as much as it cost John Quincy Adams to carry on the Government for one year. Notwithstanding these things, the Committee were held up here as wasting the public money. He repeated that the Committee knew they would be met. They knew whose paths they had crossed. They knew who were the aiders and abettors of the plunderers in and out of this House. They did not like the Committee; of course, for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

The Committee was created by a Republican House and appointed by a Republican Speaker, and had performed their duty without fear, favor or affection, and in their report had nothing extenuated, or set down aught in malice. To be sure they had exposed robbers and plunderers. Were they for this to be condemned? He again referred to Mr. Stevens, saying the latter, after reporting a tax bill which was large enough to fill a wheelbarrow, stepped in to attack the Committee. The gentleman had been earnest in defending Fremont. In this he had exhibited extreme sensitiveness; but when anything was said about another General he was not quite so sensitive. He would leave all the Generals unmolested in the field; but, after their services were dispensed with, he would try the cause, and would be ready to defend the Committee against all clamors. Then he would say, "Come on, Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

Mr. Washburne, in further reply, referred to the Sacchi and other subjects heretofore discussed, and said, towards the conclusion of his remarks, that after the infamous attack and abuse of the member from New York, the latter could not expect to go unscathed. He would permit no one to impugn or challenge his conduct on this floor or off this floor. He called upon the Republican party to rise up in this House and stop these enormous frauds by every means in their power, else they would not be held guiltless by the country.

MR. CUMMINGS AND MR. CAMERON AGAIN CRITICISED.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) as a member of the Select Committee, briefly referred to the belligerents in this debate, and after declaring his coolness and dispassionateness, proceeded to vindicate the report, and specially as to what it says about the transactions of Alexander Cummings, of whom he spoke as the protege of Cameron, and who had been put forward to shield his principal. As to the purchase of horses, he said not one-fourth of those purchased in Pennsylvania and Louisville were serviceable. There was in this no evidence of fidelity to the public interest.

Mr. Morehead (Pa.) protested against such sweeping denunciation. If any persons were guilty let them be exposed, and he would go as far as any one for punishing them. If such charges continued to be indulged in, honest contractors would be driven out, and business fall into the hands of scoundrels. Thus the Committee were destroying the very interests they were trying to build up.

Mr. Holman referred to Mr. Cameron's patronage of the Northern Central Railroad, which was enormous, as reported by the figures. The employment of Cummings in connection with the transportation showed that Mr. Cameron was willing to advance the interests of his own family at the sacrifice of the public good.

Mr. Morehead inquired whether Cummings was a member of Cameron's family.

MR. CAMERON'S ILLEGAL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Holman replied that the *World* newspaper, of which Cummings was a manager, was the most noisy in supporting Cameron's transportation arrangements. On the subject of arms, Mr. Cameron had made contracts amounting to $50,000,000, and on which the profits would have been $7,500,000 over and above the legitimate profits, yet Mr. Cameron had denied ever making a contract. Against these abuses Gen. Ripley had stood up like a Roman—like a breakwater against the tide of corruption.

Mr. Morehead said that on the 27th of June, less than one month before the battle of Bull Run, Gen. Ripley, in the belief that the arms would not be wanted and that there would not be much of a war, disposed of ten thousand muskets, good as any in the world, to Col. Colt in exchange for pistols. Mr. Cameron directed them to be bought back at the price paid for them.

Mr. Holman asked whether the gentleman did not know that Mr. Cameron made contracts for thirty million dollars worth of arms to mere stock brokers and speculators. In conclusion, he censured the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of purchasing vessels, and referred to other matters discussed in the report of the Committee.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) trusted that the House, forgetting the personalities indulged in to-day, would return to the direct issue before them. It was said that the exposures made by the Committee had brought the Nation into disgrace abroad; but this was not the fault of the Committee. Should they have covered up the sore, or laid it open and probed it to the bottom? When abuses ceased to be exposed, then might properly be lamented the absence of honesty and public virtue. It was not to be expected that they would be a white-washing committee. As a grand inquest they could only bring the facts before the House for their action. He remarked with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury had co-operated with the Committee to the fullest extent in reforming the abuses.

The Contractors Crusade against Investigation—Suggests from the Debate in the House.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was, we believe, the first to make an assault on the Committee. His motives for so doing are thus stated by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a member of the Committee, in a speech made on Friday last:

The Committee encountered no such opposition from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the early stages of their investigation. It was only when the Committee, in the way of its duty, came to throw itself between the Treasury of the United States and a private speculation in which one Simon Stevens (nephew of Thaddeus) was interested, and through which $50,000 was to be taken out of the Treasury of the United States, without a dollar of consideration, in the simple sale and purchase of five thousand arms by the United States, that the Committee encountered the opposition of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It first manifested itself in delaying the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Committee, and it then brought out a speech in the House ridiculing the Committee and the Committee's effort to rescue the Treasury from the harpies that hung around and hovered over it. And last of all it culminated in an attack last Monday on the integrity and character of the Committee, and that, too, after the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been duly notified that every member of the Committee was absent.

Simon Cameron was very grateful to Thaddeus Stevens, his old personal enemy, for his assault upon the Committee. Mr. Dawes said of Cameron's appearance in the House on that occasion:

"A distinguished ex-functionary of the Government was here in this House as the generalissimo on that occasion. I am informed that subsequently he appeared at the seat of the distinguished member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) and congratulated him on the signal success of his achievement over the Committee in their absence, and that he conferred with the Lieutenant in that attack (Mr. Kelley).

"That is not all. The Committee has had fair notice served upon it by this distinguished ex-Secretary, that its members are to hear from him elsewhere."

It appears further, from the statement of Mr. Dawes, that the political feud between Simon Cameron and a portion of his long-standing enemies in Pennsylvania, was healed by horse contracts. Mr. Dawes said:

"It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle those old political feuds, and every one of those contracts cost the Government $100,000—$400,000 in four horse contracts; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of them were in men's names who did not know of it until the contracts were made. It does not need to be told to gentlemen who know so much about the House, why it is, and for whose benefit it is that large contracts are made in men's names without their knowing anything about it. My distinguished friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), who, in the discharge of what appeared to be a high duty, protested against such a man as Simon Cameron going into the Cabinet, the papers say, graced that feast with his presence, and that these persons were, over this entertainment, celebrating the restoration of harmony among old political antagonists, and some of them certainly know the consideration."

In the course of the debate on Friday last, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, defended his friend Alexander Cummings, celebrated as Cameron's reliable man, who was appointed in the dark days after the Baltimore mob, to squander the Government money in New York. Mr. Kelly said:

"Mr. Cummings is denounced for his contracts for linen pantaloons and straw hats for our troops. Yes, sir, he did make purchases of these articles; and the gallant men who came from distant Maine and northern Michigan, leaving the snow under their feet and at the doors of their homes, when brought suddenly under a summer sun, thanked God many a time that somebody had the sagacity to provide them with light linen instead of heavy woolens, and a wide brimmed straw hat to protect them from the sun while working as laborers in the trenches."

Mr. Steele (N. J.)—The hats and linen pantaloons purchased by Mr. Cummings are now in possession of our quartermasters. The pantaloons cannot be used because they are not half sewed, and the hats are too small for anybody."

Not daunted by this, Mr. Kelly proceeded to declaim about the objections that were made to Cummings' purchase of coffee. He said:

"But he ought not to have given to the 7th and 71st New York, or the 6th or 8th Massachusetts regiments any coffee. Why, they had become common soldiers, and to give them such a luxury as coffee was to outrage the sensibilities and the principles of the Van Wyck Committee. Yet, thank God, he provided coffee for them; he sent to the Capital refreshments for these men, who had left their luxurious homes, and had come with muskets on their shoulders to guard your barricaded Capital."

Mr. Steele (N. J.)—I merely desire to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who says that one of his constituents had furnished coffee to the regiments which came on here at that time, that the coffee sent on here by Alexander Cummings is now in the possession of the Commissary, and has not been distributed at all, for the reason that it was not fit for distribution. I had the evidence before me this morning, together with samples of the coffee itself.

Departure for the Upper Missouri.

The steamer Shreveport left St. Louis, on Wednesday, for the head waters of the Missouri river, with a party of emigrants for the Salmon river gold fields. Several other steamers are to follow, the first of which is the Emilie, booked for the 8th of May. The *Democrat* says:

The recent discoveries of gold on Salmon river, and other districts within easy reach of the head of the Missouri river navigation, has at once directed attention to the Missouri as a safe, cheap, and available route to these regions—available for several months of every year, invariably, and starting from the city of St. Louis, which cannot be surpassed in the fitting out of such expeditions as that which has started, or will start to-day. Of course, only light draft steamers can reach the Falls of the Missouri. Such boats can be furnished here by the scores at all times, and when the trade assumes magnificent proportions, as it undoubtedly will, a large class of boats could take part in it by going as far as the mouth of the Yellow Stone, or even beyond, and leaving the navigation of the more western and shallower portion of the stream to be navigated by the smaller boats—side wheel or stern wheel—for both descriptions of craft have hitherto been successful in approaching almost within cannon shot of the Falls.

The officers of the Shreveport are John B. Labarge, master and pilot; Wm. G. Harkness, clerk; Charles Carnaya, pilot; Wm. Briggs and Oliver Cottrell, engineers; Henry Cross, steward.

The cabin and deck crew number some thirty individuals. The freight consists of flour in barrels, boiler, engine and machinery, salt, shot, hardware, axe handles, nails, soap, candles, groceries, a grain mill, a sewing machine, wagons, and medicines for the Indians.

A permit was granted by the proper authority to the superintendent of the expedition—which is originated by a joint stock company of St. Louis men—to arm, and consequently there are on board an arsenal of muskets and rifles, and two pieces of artillery. So that the Shreveport is prepared in every particular to gain a successful issue to an expedition of so much importance, the first of a great series which will greatly benefit St. Louis and the country.

Mr. S. B. Shrader, Indian Agent, with his wife and child, are on board the Shreveport, and go to Yancton.

Distress in Manchester—5,000 Destitute Operatives.

The Manchester *Guardian* of the 16th says:

"It is a very sad fact that the distress in this city, caused by want of work, is steadily on the increase. The inclement weather of the winter having passed, the hopeful anticipations of the spring time have blinded many to the consideration that want of bread is as hard to bear in April as in December. It is a fact, established by the returns prepared under the careful superintendence of Captain Palin, the chief constable, that from the 7th of January to the 8th of this present month, there has been an increase of nearly two thousand in the number of persons wholly out of employment. The numbers were, during the week ending January 7, 6,187; during the week ending April 8, 8,059. The latter number has been attained by a weekly increase, on an average, of the thirteen weeks, of one hundred and fifty individuals. But the number, 8,059, was exceeded by the number in the previous week, namely, the last week in March, when the number of operatives dependent upon the labor of their hands for their daily bread, and having no such labor for their willing hands to do, was 8,300. With how earnest a cry, each morning, would the words be spoken from those eight thousand hearts: 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

Another Subject for a Court Martial.

Most of our readers will probably remember the notorious Col. Titus, who played so brutal and cowardly a part in the Kansas War. After his ignominious flight from Kansas, he figured for a while in one of Walker's filibustering raids into Central America, where he also proved himself a poltroon, and finally, it seems, settled down on a plantation near Jacksonville, Florida, which has just been so unaccountably evacuated by our troops upon the order of Gen. Hunter. A recent letter from the coast of Florida gives some account of this infamous border ruffian, and especially of his cruelty to one of his slaves, who was caught for him by Gen. H. G. Wright, of the Federal army. This act is in direct violation of the laws of Congress and of the President's order, forbidding officers of our forces becoming slave-catchers, under the penalty of dismissal in disgrace from the service. Will the President not make an example of one of these wretches? It is bad enough to hunt slaves for decent rebels, but to hunt them for such a ruffian as Titus adds ten fold to the enormity of the crime.

Have You?

John W. Forney, writing from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, makes the following pertinent inquiries: Have you ever heard a secessionist talk politics who did not claim to be a Democrat? Have you ever heard a sympathiser with secession talk politics who did not boast of his Democracy? Forney declares that the men who always tried to break down the Democratic party in its days of honor and loyalty are now seeking shelter under the name of Democracy, in order the more successfully to assist the rebels in arms against the Constitution and the laws.

☞ The Washington dispatch of the N. Y. *Herald* of Saturday, says on Thursday was commenced the announcement of the decisions on the proposals for conveying the mails on the Pacific coast, and in the West and Northwest, &c. A large number of bidders were in attendance at the Post Office Department. The proposals for the Pacific coast are very much higher than formerly, and those for Kentucky and Missouri considerably advanced, owing, doubtless to the military disturbances in those States, while in Illinois, Indiana and other States, the rates are lower. In all, the number of routes are about 2,500, averaging ten bids for each. The sum total of the offers for the entire lettings is about equal to that of four years ago for similar service.

☞ The Secretary of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry of the Episcopal Church in New York, issues a circular, in which he is compelled to make public the fact that there are now no fewer than five hundred parishes, in the Northern States alone, which are vacant, the largest proportion of which are in country places and unable to pay large salaries to the rector; and this, too, when there are many ministers standing idle in the market place, unwilling to accept and labor in any of these parishes, but waiting for parishes in the city, or in the large towns of the West.

☞ In Delaware, parties are dividing on the Emancipation Message of the President. Judge Fisher, the present able representative of that State in Congress, will probably be the candidate of the Emancipation party for Governor.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

☞ We expect to announce in the next WEEKLY TRIBUNE the taking of Savannah and Charleston by Major-General Hunter Richmond by the Federal troops, and the arrival of gunboats from New Orleans at Cairo. We who expect to chronicle the defeat of Beauregard's army at Corinth, and the rebel army in Virginia by Generals Banks and McClellan. The great pro-Slavery rebellion is toppling to its fall.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

Our troops are in full possession of the rebel works, at Yorktown and their late occupants are on the full straddle toward Richmond, or some intermediate standpoint. The Army of the Potomac are in indignant pursuit of the faithless enemy, who will not stand to reason or to fight either at famed Manassas or now on the peninsula of York. The Richmond people may as well be packing up for flight, for the old flag will float there in one week's time.

☞ From the Yorktown field of war comes information that makes it highly probable that the fate of Richmond depends even now upon sharp fighting, in which already Gen. Hancock's division has had a share. The enemy were it was believed resting at Williamsburgh Court House on the York Peninsula prepared for a vigorous defence, and according to Gen. McClellan's dispatch on elsewhere given, with numbers superior to our own.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT MANASSAS.

We call attention to the report of the Committee regarding the treatment of our dead at Manassas by the rebel army, which will be found on our second page. The facts disclosed are horribly repulsive, and more barbarious than could have been expected from Sepoys, Indians or Cannibals. It is certainly true that the Southern traitors are in every sense of the word making themselves infamous in the civilized world.

SURRENDER OF NEW ORLEANS.

We publish this morning the correspondence between Flag Officer Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, which proceeded the surrender of the city to the Federal fleet. The gallant Commodore wrote a straight forward business like letter, and Mayor Monroe returned a most bitter and saucy response. What course the former has pursued on taking possession of the city is not known, but one thing will occur to the reader, that the Mayor's office should be closed instantly, and the vindictive occupant arrested. "The city is yours," says he, to the Commodore, "by the power of brutal force, not by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants." The city is ours by virtue of its belonging to the Republic, and it has simply been recovered by lawful force from lawless ruffians who had seized and stolen it from the United States, and John P. Monroe is one of the thieves, and should be dealt with accordingly.

☞ Commodore Farragut notified the Mayor of New Orleans when it was captured that he will "speedily and severely punish the secession wretches who may molest the Union people who give expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old flag." Monroe replied that "the people (rebels) of New Orleans will not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our (rebel) cause." We infer from this that there must be a considerable class of population in the great Southern metropolis who are loyal, and welcome the display of the National ensign over the Crescent city, else the Mayor would not make such bitter and malignant reference to them. We presume that he has been induced to dismount from his "high horse" and modify his haughty tone somewhat.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

There is doubtless no foundation for the rumor that has somewhat extensively prevailed that the rebels have evacuated Corinth, but on the contrary that they are prepared to resist sitongly. Gen. Pope's troops, occupying the extreme right of our lines, are brushing around on the road leading from Hamburg to Corinth, and have successively occupied two points, Monterey and Farmington. Our dispatches of last evening, and those received by the Sanitary Commission indicate a battle very near at hand.

COTTON SEED.

We learn that an bundant supply of the upland Tennessee cotton seed has been forwarded to the station agents of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was obtained by the Government agent, Mr. Donahue, and the cost to those ordering it will only be the sacking and freight. A bushel of seed weighs twenty-two pounds, and will plant from two to four acres. South of Mattoon it should be planted at once, and north of that point from the 15th to the 20th inst. Cotton seed should be planted shallow and the ground rolled to insure a good stand. When it first comes up, it is rather delicate, much resembling buckwheat in appearance. The seed can be sent by mail for sixteen cents a pound, in papers of half a pound each. Those wishing small lots should send stamps to the station agents for the seed. The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad are taking a deep interest in the experiment of cotton growing in the State, and will spare no pains to have all who wish supplied with the seed.

REBEL BARBARITIES.

Nothing that has been published during the course of this war has created more indignation among loyal people than the revelations of rebel barbarities committed upon wounded Union soldiers that fell into their hands, and the shocking treatment of the bodies of the slain, as set forth by the Congressional Investigating Committee. The rebels show that they are not civilized; that they occupy a lower scale of humanity than Algerines. But how much better is the Northern man who sympathises with these barbarians than the perpetrators of the atrocities described? What man with feelings of loyalty and humanity, can rise up from the perusal of these revolting acts and say that any means known to civilized warfare should not be employed to crush a rebellion conducted on such principles and by such wretches? Who will oppose confiscation of slaves and goods, or anything else that will tend to weaken such a parricidal foe?

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES AND TAXES.

Some time since, Hon. Wm. Butler, Treasurer of Illinois, in answer to many inquiries upon the subject, issued a circular to County Collectors, requiring taxes for State purposes, as heretofore, to be paid in coin. He quoted the laws of the State rendering this imperative upon him as a State officer, and knowing as such no other rule of action, it was probably the only course he could pursue. His friends at the capital, as it seems to us, should have relieved him from his unpleasant duty, by at once taking an agreed case to the Supreme Court, whence a mandamus would doubtless at once have issued to him and to all other State officers to receive all dues in Treasury notes. The laws of Congress are undoubtedly above all State authority where they come in conflict. To claim the contrary would be to admit the nullification doctrine on which the rebels have based their whole rebellion. The State can pay all her debts in Treasury notes, with possibly the exception of the interest on a few foreign bonds, and it would be infinitely better for her to pay almost any premium on gold for that purpose rather than to attempt to nullify an act of Congress. Many of the people have already paid their taxes; but such a decision as we have already referred to, would be a large saving to the State at large. Now that gold has advanced to 3 and 3 1-2 per cent premium, there is very great anxiety among those who still have their taxes to pay. If the remedy suggested be feasible, it is to be hoped it will receive prompt attention.

Since writing the above, the following letter from Treasurer Butler has fallen under our eye. It does not change our view, as to the course that should be pursued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 5, 1862.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the ... of May 1st, entitled: "Why not receive Treasury notes for State Taxes?"

In this article the Treasurer is accused of "unnecessary exaction" in requiring the State taxes to be paid in coin; and he is called upon to at once take the opinion of the Attorney for the State in the premises. The Treasurer has taken that precaution for the relief of tax payers ever before the legislature. The Treasury Note bill passed Congress and became a law. He went further.—During the first week of the session of the State Convention, he proposed to the Finance Committee of that body that they pass a resolution requesting and authorizing him to receive and pay out Treasury notes. He was advised by the Attorney for the State that under the laws of the State he could receive and pay out gold and silver coin, and no other currency, and that if he chose to assume the responsibility of receiving other currency, he would be personally liable to the State and its creditors for any loss or depreciation. The Convention declined to share the responsibility in any way, and the Treasurer cannot see how, in view of these facts, he would have been authorized to disregard the plain provisions of the law and his duty under it.

Further: The *Journal* says—"the State is not required to pay its obligations in gold and silver, since treasury notes are a legal tender." This is not true. The faith of the State is solemnly pledged to pay the interest on the public debt in coin. Some of it is payable in London; and a large proportion of it, knowing how much of it is held by parties residing abroad, whose agents collect and remit the interest from New York but it is understood to carry considerable proportion. If there were no legal obligation to pay the interest on the public debt in coin, the honor of the State and the interest of the tax payer alike demand that it should be done, and the stability which such action gives to the credit of the State will more than compensate her people for any temporary sacrifices they will have to make.

WM. BUTLER, State Treasurer.

THE WAR DEMOCRATS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Whoever has watched the course of political events has noticed the vast difference between the positions of the war Democrats and the pro-Slavery secession wing of that party. In this state especially, the contrast is strongly marked. While the loyal patriotic portion of the party—the adherents of the late Senator Douglas, have buckled on the sword or shouldered the musket, and have earned immortal honor on every Western battle field, the secession mousing politicians, many of them Knights of the Golden Circle, managed to get themselves elected to the Constitutional Convention where they concocted their villainous schemes to legislate themselves into power and control the destinies of Illinois for the next quarter of a century. The war Democrats and the Republicans who are fighting the battles of freedom against the most detestable treason that ever disgraced humanity, are thus to be made to stand aside while the secession wing, ever the apologists of traitors, are to rule the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley. Whether this very pretty scheme is to be realized will depend upon the exertions of the war Democrats at home and in the field to defeat it, and of the Republicans, who of course should leave nothing undone that can have a tendency to bury the infamy out of sight forever.

In trusting of this subject, in common with a large portion of the press of the State, we have not been careful enough to mark the distinction between the war and the secession wings of the Democracy. In Southern Illinois especially the feud is wide and increasing and by the time the day of election arrives the war Democrats will make themselves felt to the confusion of the Secessionists and Gold Circle Knights and the gratification of all true loyal patriots. The wire-pulling gentry in this city are making desperate efforts to bring Southern Illinois in a solid phalanx to the polls to santion the iniquity of their hatching; but the cheat is too glaring. The efforts of their puppet Josh. Allen and his backers to grasp the positions of such men as Gen. McClernand and Gen. Logan are too transparent to deceive the most careless observer. The scheme won't work. The old Constitution, defective as it confessedly is in some particulars is far better than the iniquitous bantling that the late Convention has presented to the people for adoption. Under the old constitution the State has prospered beyond all former precedent; our people understand its workings, and will only change it when a better can be adopted.

The Republicans of the State, it is believed, are almost to a man opposed to it; but so many of them are away, fighting the battles of their country, that without the efficient aid of the War Democrats, the new Constitution may be imposed upon us. The secessionists are actively and earnestly at work to deceive and hoodwink the people. Their hope to seize the power and the patronage of the State, gives efficiency to their organization, and unless met by corresponding energy, it may prove successful. Let therefore the friends of law and order, those who want a good loyal administration of the Government, lose not an opportunity nor a moment in perfecting their arrangements to defeat the schemes of the secessionists. They are working with an energy worthy of a better cause to impose upon Illinois the worst Constitution that ever cursed a free loyal people. Our advices from the Southern and central sections of the State are encouraging. The North will do its duty, and if all work together as patriots should, the new Constitution will meet the fate due to the schemes of all enemies of freedom.

STILL ANOTHER "FINAL SETTLEMENT."

Who ever heard of a quack who was not eager for another opportunity to try his hand at killing a patient? Strikingly similar is the eagerness of the Democratic party to make another attempt at settling the slavery question. Six times within a dozen years it tried the experiment, failed each time, and each failure was more signal than before. Every settlement was declared to be *final*; and the last one, cut short before it was 163f matured, proposed to place the Constitution in the safe-keeping of the slave power. This might have been final, so far as constitutional liberty was concerned, but it would have been no settlement of the matter in dispute. The utter extinction of slavery, or such an alteration of human nature that mankind will not desire liberty—nothing less than one of these will ever be a final settlement.

At a time when the Democratic party had complete control of every department of the Federal Government, when the antagonism between the two systems of civilization was far less bitter than at present, when the conditions for fraternization were more favorable than they will ever be again—if at that time it was found utterly impossible to effect a settlement, how could a remnant of the same party, with the same futile means, and without the confidence of either side, now step in and harmonise the differences between the conflicting principles? Two years ago that party vainly attempted to define its own position on the question in controversy. The convention at Charleston adjourned without accomplishing anything. The convention at Baltimore broke up in a row. The party was divided into two hostile factions. Both courted the alliance of political reprobates who clamored for the reopening of the African slave trade, and both pested disloyal men who had been brought into public notice by their hatred of the Union. Both charged their discomfiture on the Abolitionists. But neither would yield to the other; and the country witnessed the strange spectacle of two pro-slavery factions engaged in furious strife about a matter which both had declared *finally* settled half a dozen times. At last they were overtaken by a stunning defeat. Then the one plunged the South into rebellion, and the other set about devising another *final* settlement.

The events of fifty ordinary years have been compressed within the space of one. We are in the midst of battles, sieges, confiscations. Emancipation is the order of the day. The Government has at last declared slaves to be men, and is arming them to fight for their country. The border States are preparing to sell out the remnant of their slavery. Nine-tenths of the loyal men in the Republic feel that there can be no lasting peace till slavery be abolished. And again this pestilent faction—assuming that no change has occurred, that freedom and slavery stand just where they stood two years ago—comes forth from its hiding place, asks to be reinstated in power, and proposes another *final* settlement! All the dangers we have passed through, all the personal sacrifices made, all the treasure expended, all the loyal blood shed, all the tears of bereaved relatives, are to go for nothing, in order to give this inexcusable party a chance to try its luckless hand at one more game of compromise. Just such has been the conduct of go-betweens and faithless backsliders in all ages. The wife of Lot would linger in the suburbs of Sodom. Some of the liberated Israelites wanted to go back to Egyptian bondage. They never saw the Land of Promise. So it will be with those cowards who ran from their posts and strove to get out the plunder and the long boats, when pirates were climbing up the Ship of State. They have ever since been waving white flags and skulking in the hammocks. In the uproar of battle there is no time to punish such delinquents; but they will be cast adrift when the conflict is over.

A POISONOUS HERESY.

For sixty years and upwards, the slave-power has been poisoning the public mind of the South with the heresy that our Republic is merely a league of sovereign and independent States, each at liberty at any time to dissolve its connection with the Union. In such a theory of government, the individual belongs wholly to his State. It is his country. Its sovereignty is his own; and he clings to it in its neutrality or its treason. The increase of its power and influence, won at the expense of the power and influence of the Republic, is his most earnest desire. He naturally looks to the *class* of States to which his one belongs, as a distinct nationality, with a destiny of its own. Disloyalty to the Union thus becames part of the Southerner's political education. The idea of secession was familiar to him all his days. He grew up a rebel against the Republic. In private life, it was to him a foreign power—its greatness and prosperity filled him with envy and spite. In office, he ate its bread, shared its benefits, enjoyed its protection, accepted its honors, and yet hated and cursed it every day, and desired its overthrow. He never came down to the common level of a citizen of the United States; but he swelled into the proportions of a *Virginian*, a *Georgian*, a *Carolinian!*

This abominable doctrine is the bane of our Union. It sets a part of this country above the whole, deadens every sentiment of nationality, fosters the narrowest sectionalism, and makes of ones own countrymen aliens and foreigners. It is embodied in the proposed Constitution of Illinois. That Instrument asserts *State sovereignty*. Of course there can be but one sovereign power. If it resides in the State, the National government must be subordinate. It is a broad assertion that the laws of Illinois are supreme within the limits of the State, anything in the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Have we not already had quite enough of the fruits of this damnable heresy.

FACTS WHICH ARE ARGUMENTS.

It is a fact not generally known, that the first pamphlet of any note written in favor of American Independence, contained an impassioned protest against the spread of slavery, and a vigorous attack on its existence in the Colonies. Hatred to slavery went hand-in-hand with hatred to the British Government; stirred to its very depths the innate democracy of the humane heart; made every enthusiastic republican in Europe, willing to shed his blood in defense of the glorious cause; brought to our shores some of the noblest patriots that ever drew the sword for the rights of man, and paralyzed the terrible arm of the oppresser. Without the life-giving co-operation of this anti-slavery sentiment, undefiled by mental reservations—as breathed forth in the immortal declaration, as thundered from the pulpit, as proclaimed by the press—the martyr spirit of Valley Forge would have degenerated into mutiny; the long, dubious, and unequal contest could not have been sustained; and independence could not have been achieved.

After the restoration of peace, an insidious reaction set in, and the generous enthusiasm of universal liberty began gradually to recede before a sort of political materialism; but such momentum had the cause gained during the heroic period, that it overthrew slavery in seven of the thirteen States; barely missed its aim in four of the remaining six; prohibited the curse in all the public domain in which it was not protected by legal stipulations; and where it had already gained a foothold, as in Louisiana, hampered and embarrassed it by unfriendly legislation. These were the days when Abolitionism offered no apologies for being in the right, asserted and maintained the freedom of speech, and was always resolutely aggressive. These were the days when avowed and leading Abolitionists sat on the Supreme Bench, occupied seats in the Cabinet, were Ministers at foreign capitals, and when Congress passed votes of thanks to the authors of prize essays against slavery. And these were the only days since the birth of the Republic when there were no threats of pro-slavery rebellion.

Then followed a long period of discussions about banks and tariffs—of bitter partisan controversies—of Indian wars and treaties—of disputed boundaries—of purchases of territory—of quarrels with the Barbary States—of European difficulties—of open rupture with Britain. During this period anti-slavery was overshadowed by the rush of events; the press ceased to denounce the curse; the censures of the pulpit became faint; and the organized Abolition movement was abandoned. During this period slavery recovered its lost ground. Noiselessly, stealthily, like the unseen "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday," it enlarged its borders, stole into the halls of legislation, and drew the slave States together into a sort of separate confederacy. *And during this period the seeds of the present rebellion were sown.* Calhoun merely dressed, watered, and transplanted, the young crop which he found growing. It was rank and luxuriant as early as 1820.

These facts dispose of the absurd prejudice against Abolitionism. Our whole system of government is, in truth, founded on this idea of anti-slavery. When this idea was ignored, how soon the system got out of working order. In spite of all reason and testimony, political mountebanks would persist in trying to make light and darkness dwell together. They were still experimenting when they were overwhelmed by civil war and revolution. Down they went—and their cob-houses with them.

It is the nature of robbery and oppression to cower before resistance. There was never a time in the history of this country when a vigorous push would not have thrown slavery down headlong. It thrives but when "let alone." Two years ago it raled this continent; to-day it is a terror-stricken culprit—a fugitive from justice. The goaded North turned at last upon its tormentor. Now the treacherous criminal begs for mercy. Let it alone? Never at such a time as this. Let its epitaph be: "Enemy of mankind—reproach of your age—scourge of your country—it died by the hand of *Emancipation*."

☞ For want of liberty, the schoolmaster was banished from the South; for want of the schoolmaster, intelligent patriotism was banished; for want of patriotism, treason got the upper hand; and now we have the task of putting down treason at the cost of treasure and blood. We must prepare the way for the schoolmaster.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 3, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	16,464	6,000
Wheat, bu	68,000	49,000
Corn, bu	43,000	15,000
Oats, bu	16,000	15,000
Rye, bu	2,000	2,000
Barley, bu	4,000	4,000
Timothy, bu	1,000	28,000
Pork, bbls	2,000	2,000
Cut Meats, lbs	3,000,000	3,000,000
Lard, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tallow, lbs	20,000	20,000
Live Hogs, No	5,000	6,000
Dressed Hogs, No	4,000	4,000
Beef Cattle, No	3,000	3,000

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles at Chicago since Jan. 1st, to date for three years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	350,000	378,140	252,000
Wheat, bu	2,200,000	3,100,000	1,400,000
Corn, bu	2,200,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Oats, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	418,000
Rye, bu	200,000	100,000	49,000
Barley, bu	194,347	208,000	160,000
Timothy, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Cut Meats, lbs	11,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Lard, lbs	25,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Tallow, lbs	100,000	300,000	64,000
Live Hogs, No	150,000	200,000	60,000
Dressed Hogs, No	12,000	14,000	45,000
Beef Cattle, No	60,000	60,000	44,000

A FAIR COMPARISON.

Could a disobedient son, who had struck his brother, slandered his sister, insulted his mother, stolen his father's money, and forsaken the parental roof, persist in his unnatural rebellion and yet claim all the privileges of a loyal member of the household? Would the cause which led him astray—the bottle, the lewd book, the gaming table—be held by his relatives as sacred family heirlooms? Would they be carefully preserved in order to convince the reprobate that he was beloved at home—as a means of reclaiming him—as a bond of future union and harmony? Just such considerations as these—no weaker, but no stronger—call upon us *not* to abolish slavery.

The Cotton Question.

Great attention is being paid by the Government and people of Liberia to the cultivation of cotton. Nineteen barrels of Sea Island cotton seed from Baltimore, and ten more from New England, were received there last February, and the Liberia *Herald* says there is excellent use being made of both consignments; and from the spirit with which many of the people and the natives are taking hold of the enterprise, there can be no doubt that gratifying results will be manifested. A wealthy merchant in Monrovia has advertised for 250,000 worth of cotton. A part of a crop grown in Liberia, it is said, has been sold in England at the rate of twenty-two cents per pound.

A sale of fifteen bales of Maracaibo cotton has been made in Liverpool at the rate of 2s 5d per pound, averaging £60 per bale. It was grown from cotton seed, and equaled the finest sea island samples. Advices from Jamaica, received in England, represent the cotton growing movement as progressing favorably, the feeling in its favor being on the increase. Encouraging accounts of the cotton movement in Peru had also been received. The quality of the Peruvian cotton, which was finding its way to Panama *en route* for England, is represented as of the very best description, and each plant is said to yield four times as much as in the southern United States. Expectations, it is asserted, were entertained that next year the export of cotton from Peru will be over a million bales!

Iron Plated Vessels No Longer Shot Proof.

The London *Times* details experiments with shot weighing one hundred and fifty-six pounds, driven from a smooth bore cannon by forty and fifty pounds of powder, through a target made of iron and timber, with a strength similar to the sides of the Warrior. The balls went crushing through the target with tremendous power. The *Times* considers the problem of iron plated vessels solved against them. The details of the experiment do not state whether the target stood at right angles to the range of the shot, but it would so appear from the reading of the article. The principle on which our gunboats are constructed, viz: constructing them with sides at an angle to the range, so as to make the shot glance over or under the vessel, is not affected by the experiments referred to in the *Times*. A vessel having been constructed so as to effectually resist such shot, the engineering skill of the world is now absorbed in an effort to produce ordnance and a projectile that will bore these iron sides through and through. The thing will unquestionably be done, and what the next development will be in naval science after that is accomplished, the future alone can determine.

Treason Trials in Virginia.

In Western Virginia, in Gen. Fremont's department, in the cure of treason, matters have "got down to the hard pan." Numerous indictments are being found against rebels, in the State Courts, for treason to the State Government of Virginia, as restored and represented in the State officers at Wheeling. They are indicted under the old statute of Virginia defining treason to the State, which is as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM THE VIRGINIA STATUTES DEFINING TREASON.

"I. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, or establishing, without authority of the Legislature, any Government within the limits of the State, or any department of government, or holding or executing in such usurped Government any office, or professing allegience or fidelity to it, or in exciting, or attempting to excite any other of its authority, and such treason shall be proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in court, and shall be punished with death.

2. If any free person attempt to establish any such Government, or shall aid or assist any writer act thereto, or by writing or speaking endeavor to instigate others to establish such Government, he shall be confined in jail and amerced in any sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

By the foregoing it will be seen, not only overt acts of treason against the State, but concealing treason and talking treason, are felonies to be severely punished.

What Gen. Hunter is Doing.—The Negroes to be Armed.

Some days ago it was announced in an Eastern paper that a large quantity of muskets, and a large quantity of red trowsers to match, are to be sent to General Hunter. Subsequent developments show that these were forwarded for the purpose of arming the negroes on the coast of South Carolina. A letter written from Port Royal, some weeks since, states that a negro preacher at that place, named Abram Murchison, possessing a great influence among the blacks, had been summoned before General Hunter, who desired to obtain from him some important information. One of the objects on which he was questioned was the feeling of the blacks with regard to military organization. The conversation was deemed of sufficient importance by General Hunter to warrant further proceedings, and Abram was directed to call a meeting of all the male blacks at Hilton Head, with a view of ascertaining their disposition and desires.

This meeting was held on the evening of Monday, April 7. The object was unknown to the negroes themselves; they were only aware that it was one that closely touched their interest. The call and proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. Only two white men were present—Mr. Lee, Superintendent of the negroes employed at Hilton Head, and Mr. Wilson, head carpenter for the Government. The most rigid guard was instituted to exclude those whose presence was not desired, and to prevent eaves-dropping on the part of the over-curious.

The large room used for negro meetings was crowded by the expectant audience. Murchison made a short address to his brethren, in which he depicted, with a great deal of clearness and force, their condition and relations to the Government, and the obligations and interests that should impel them to its support. At times, his language rose to eloquence, and he was listened to with the most breathless interest; and it was evident that every word found a response in the sympathies of his hearers. After stating that it was in contemplation by the Government to offer them the means and opportunity of military organization, and after candidly explaining to them the nature and duties of a soldier's life, he requested all who were willing to volunteer to rise; and *every man sprang to his feet.* It was fully explained to them that it was entirely a matter of choice, and not of force, and all who wished would direct their names to be enrolled; *every one present came forward.* The number thus enrolled at once was 105, and in two days the number was increased to 150, and they are still coming. If this expedient is to be resorted to, there could be no place more appropriate than upon the soil of South Carolina.

☞ Andy Johnson has quietly notified the Directors of the State Bank of Tennessee, who handed over the assets of the institution to the rebel leaders, that they will be held individually responsible for every cent of interest the State had in it. They are very sorrowful, for many of them have great possessions.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY

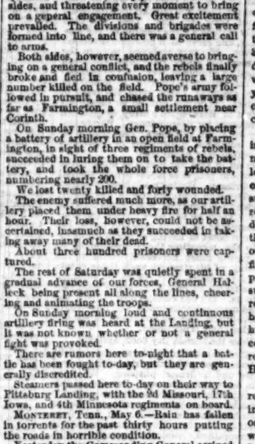
OUR TROOPS GRADUALLY ADVANCING.

A BATTLE VERY NEAR AT HAND.

Sharp Skirmish at Monterey.

Federal Advance on Farmington.

300 Rebel Prisoners Captured.



[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 6, 1862.

Nothing of importance has transpired here to-day. There has been but one arrival from the Tennessee River, bringing no news of importance.

Our forces are still advancing gradually on the enemy. A fight or general stampede of the enemy must certainly take place in the next forty-eight hours. All was quiet at the fleet.

A small boat with three persons on board was captured this afternoon. One of them, a woman, was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

CAIRO, May 6.—Up to Monday night, no general engagement had taken place at Corinth. Orders had been issued to the troops to march on Sunday, but the movement was prevented by the condition of the roads, which heavy rains had made impassable.

Several deserters came into our camp on Monday and report that great dissatisfaction exists in the rebel army, both among officers and men. Beauregard had made a speech to some of his troops last Sunday, and ordered a desperate stand and force the Federal army to retreat, and appealed to them to stand by him.

A band of guerrillas still maintain warfare on all passing steamboats, and on Sunday drove in our pickets around Savannah, but fled on approach of our infantry. The gunboat Tyler is now plying between Clifton and Pittsburg Landing, shelling the woods where the rebels are supposed to be located.

CAIRO, May 6th.—The steamer Antelope reached here last night, with Pittsburg Landing on Sunday afternoon.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as Pope's forces were slowly advancing on the extreme left, from Monterey, an advance column of the rebels was suddenly encountered in the woods. The latter opened fire on our troops, who stood their ground firmly. Gen. Pope ordered two of three batteries of artillery, which were speedily unlimbered and prepared for action. Fire was opened on the rebels, who replied with spirit. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour, sharply contested on both sides, and threatening every moment to bring on a general engagement. Great excitement prevailed. The division of Brigade were formed into line, and there was a general call to arms.

Both sides, however, seemed averse to bringing on a general conflict, and the rebels finally broke and fled in confusion, leaving a large number killed on the field. Pope's army followed in pursuit, and chased the runaways as far as Farmington, a small settlement near Corinth.

On Sunday morning Gen. Pope, by placing a battery of artillery on Seven Pines field at Farmington, in sight of three regiments of rebels, succeeded in luring them on to take the battery, and took the whole force prisoners, numbering nearly 300.

We lost twenty killed and forty wounded.

The enemy suffered much more, as our artillery played them under heavy fire for half an hour. Their loss, however, could not be ascertained, inasmuch as they succeeded in taking away many of their dead.

About three hundred prisoners were captured.

The rest of Saturday was quietly spent in a gradual advance of our forces, General Halleck being present all along the lines, cheering and animating the troops.

On Sunday morning loud and continuous artillery firing was heard at the Landing, but it was not known whether or not a general fight was provoked.

There are rumors here to-night that a battle has been fought to-day, but they are generally discredited.

Steamers passed here to-day on their way to Pittsburg Landing, with the 5th Missouri, 17th Iowa, and 11th Missouri regiments aboard.

MONTEREY, Tenn., May 6.—Rain has fallen in torrents for the past thirty hours putting the roads in horrible condition.

Yesterday the Commanding General arrived from camp near Pittsburg Landing and encamped near here. Our pickets can distinctly hear the drums beat and locomotives whistle at Corinth.

Because of the horrible condition of the roads the army has not moved. The enemy are receiving heavy reinforcements daily. On Sunday last Bragg made a speech to his troops assuring them that it was the intention of Beauregard and his Generals to have a battle at Corinth. Great dissatisfaction prevails among the 12 months men on account of the Conscription Law. The roads are improving fast.

CAIRO, May 6.—It rained a perfect deluge at Pittsburg from Sunday noon until midnight, rendering the roads utterly impassable, which will doubtless considerably retard the operations of Gen. Halleck's army.

Three thousand rifled muskets, recently received by Gov. Yates, were distributed among those country troops by Adjutant General Fuller, on his recent visit to Pittsburg. All the Illinois soldiers now in the field are armed with guns of new patterns.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 6, 1862.

The steamer Antelope has just arrived from Pittsburg Landing. She left there yesterday at two o'clock. A passenger by her said he heard very heavy cannonading when they left.

Gen. Pope had taken Farmington and captured about three hundred prisoners. Pope's loss was very small, not over 20 killed and 30 wounded.

Nothing new below to-day.

Gen. Strong reviewed all the troops at this point to-day. Minute guns were fired to-day in memory of Gen. C. F. Smith.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OFF FORT PILLOW, May 6th, } Via CAIRO, May 8, 1862.

From the Fort and Com. Foote's flotilla there is nothing new.

Three rebel deserters have been captured within a few days, who say Jeff. Thompson has from three to seven thousand men, five or six gunboats, and twelve cannon in all in his battery.

The bombardment is kept up rather more briskly. The rebels reply only in rare instances. On Saturday they did not reply at all.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 4.—Adjutant General Fuller, of Illinois, in charge of the steamer Black Hawk, chartered by him in behalf of the State for transporting home wounded from the late battle near Corinth, just left our landing bound to Quincy, via St. Louis. He has on board 213 Illinois-ans—a few from Wisconsin and Iowa, all of whom had been wounded in skirmishes and engagements since the battle of Shiloh.

The number of wounded remaining at Savannah is about 500, from other States than those above mentioned. These have also been wounded since the great battle. It is confidently asserted that to-day either a decisive battle or the evacuation of Corinth must take place.

Six State prisoners left here this morning, consigned to Gen. Strong, of Cairo, by whom they will probably be forwarded to the military prison at St. Louis. Their names are R. S. Ringgold, T. L. Douglass, Thos. Morse, J. R. Snow, John Webster, and H. Hall Walsh. Aiding and abetting Southern conspirators, horse-stealing, marauding, and brid-, burning are among the charges sent forward with the prisoners.

There is quite a flutter among the whisky sellers, flat-boats, country skiffs and prostitutes, in consequence of stringent orders recently issued from the Provost office. Captain Hillenbach, the new Provost, has inaugurated a right system of discipline in matters pertaining to the city, which is having a visible effect throughout the city.

Jeff Thompson Makes a Raid into Western Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 6.—Jeff. Thompson is in Western Kentucky, with 1,000 cavalry. He came across a company of Burbi's Nebraska Horse on yesterday, near Dresden, and scattered them in every direction without any loss of life. One of them arrived in this city about midnight last night, hatless, coatless and fatigued from a long ride of over forty miles.

Quite an excitement exists in the country in relation to this raid of Jeff. The probabilities are, judging from his antecedents, that scores of miles are now placed between him and his late position.

What the French Minister Says.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Washington dispatch of the 5th to the New York *Tribune* asserts that the French Minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a nation, but will not object to England, France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of the neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the consumers of the world, injurious to France and England; that the recent to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their cities are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been dishonorbed, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, for all civilized nations will unite in resenting of them.

CONFISCATION AND EMANCIPATION.

MATTERS IN YORK PENINSULA.

The Rebel Retreat Orderly and Well Done.

HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED.

Limited Recruiting to be Allowed.

Union Prospects in the Border States.

A Big Scare in Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1862.

No English guns were left behind by the rebels at Yorktown. They were mostly Rodman and Dahlgren guns from the Norfolk Navy Yard. Those that burst were manufactured after the Rodman pattern at Richmond.

Competent judges say there are no signs of demoralization on the brink of the rebel army in their retreat. Very few small arms were left in the works; no knapsacks were thrown away on the road; blankets and tents with ammunition and cannon were left because they were too cumbrous to carry away. It was a well ordered retreat—a change of position doubtless in consequence of a recent determination.

A stand is likely to be made on Chickahominy to delay our advance rather than to fight. The country into which our army moves is higher, more healthy, and better in all respects than the swamp before Yorktown.

Among the rebel spoils were cannon cartridges covered with pieces of Bay State shawl, which Assistant Secretary Fox recognised as made when he was in charge of the Bay State Mills.

It is ascertained that when Fitz John Porter made a reconnoissance to Big Bethel with 2,000 men, there were no rebels between there and Yorktown, Gen. Magruder with his small force having gone towards the James River to surprise a wood chopping party, and that on Sunday when McClellan handed, there were but 15,000 men between him and Richmond.

The Homestead bill has just passed, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foxenden, Foote, Fe-ter, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kennedy, King, Lane, (Ind.) Lane, (Kansas) McDowell, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson, (Mass.) Wilson, (Mo.) Wright—33.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Carrille, Davis, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark Willey—7.

Lieut. Worden was on the floor of the Senate to-day with his eyes still bandaged.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Railroad bill is under discussion in the Senate.

Thirty-four claimants have thus far presented themselves before the commissioners for seventy-eight slaves. A bill has been introduced by Senator Wade, appropriating 30,000 acres for each Congressman, the funds derived from the sales of the same to be invested in Government or other safe stock, yielding at least five per cent. interest to endow and support at least one agricultural college in each State.

Senator Carlile introduced a bill proscribing that arrests for disloyalty may only be made upon the oath of some persons of known loyalty, with particular description of the act of disloyalty, or other cause for which such person is arrested. The second section imposes a fine of ten thousand dollars upon any one who shall contravene the provisions of the first section, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five years. Such arrested persons may have privileges with *habeas corpus*, which cannot be suspended. This act is not to prevent the arrest of persons in disloyal States if made as here prescribed. The disposition of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated for colonizing the freed men in the District is already quarreled for by agents representing Hayti, Liberia and Central America.

Judge Cooper, of Shelbyville, Ky., now here, reports that the Union cause is gaining ground in Tennessee. County officers are taking the oath of allegiance. Everything begins to wear a business aspect. Ex-Gov. Neil. S. Brown, is advising citizens of Nashville to abandon the fortunes of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Gooch, from the Select Committee on Lake and River defences, reported a bill today establishing a national foundry at Chicago on condition that land be donated by the city, and for the purposes of navy-yards and depots on lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario, on sites selected. A Commission has been appointed by the President, with an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars apiece except on Ontario, where the sum is fifty thousand.

In the services at Fredericksburg last Sunday, all the clergymen prayed for Jeff. Davis.

A letter from a member of Gustavus Smith's staff, to his wife, states that his brigade had left Yorktown for the South on the 27th ult.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 3d inst., says the merchants of Richmond are in great consternation; sales are closing and selling out. Governor Letcher has called out all between 35 and 55 at

GROULSH OF THE REBELS.

THEIR ATROCITIES TO OUR DEAD.

Revolting Barbarism of Secessionists In Their Camps and At Home.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the present War has been respectfully to submit a Report, in part, as follows:

On the first day of April the Senate of the United States ordered the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

Resolved, That the select committee on the conduct of the war be directed to inquire into the facts with regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels, at Manassas, of the remains of officers and soldiers of the United States who fell in battle, and there; and that the said select committee also inquire into the fact whether the Indian savages employed by the rebels in the present war are in any service, under the government of the United States, and if such be the fact, whether the employment of such savages has been continued by said savages.

In pursuance of the instructions contained in the resolution, your committee have the honor to report that they examined a number of witnesses, whose testimony is herewith submitted.

Brevet Lieutenant F. Parker, who was captured at Falling Waters, Virginia, testified that he was kept in close confinement, denied exercise, and, with a number of others, huddled together in a room of the third story of the Libby prison, at Richmond, that he was always bad, and sometimes nothing; that the wounded had neither medical attendance nor medicine, and that many of these latter died from sheer neglect; that four of the prisoners were shot by the sentries in that room, and that he saw one man, Tibbitts, of the New York twenty-seventh regiment, shot as he was passing his window on the 15th day of November, and that he died of the wound the next day. The perpetrator of this foul murder was subsequently promoted by the rebel government.

Dr. J. M. Hoskisson, surgeon of the 14th New York regiment, testified that he was captured at Bull Run, testified that when he solicited permission to remain on the field and to attend to wounded men, among whom were in a helpless and pitiable condition and suffering for water, he was brutally refused. They refused him neither water nor anything in the shape of food. After the capitulation he was taken to the streets of Manassas, surrounded by a threatening and boisterous crowd, and were afterwards thrust into an old building, and left, without sustenance or surgery, to sleep on the bare floor. He was only when faint and exhausted, in response to their earnest petitions, they having been without food for twenty-four hours, that some cold bacon was grudgingly given to them. When, at last, they were permitted to go to the hospital, the surgeon would not allow them to perform operations, but entrusted the wounded to his young assistants, "some of them with no more knowledge of what they attempted to do than an apothecary's clerk."

And further, "that these inexperienced surgeons performed operations upon our men in a most barbarous manner, some of them were absolutely frightful." "When," he adds, "I asked Dr. Darby to allow me to amputate the leg of Corporal Prescott, of our regiment, and that the operation must die if it were not done, he told me that I should be allowed to do it." While Dr. Hoskisson was waiting, he says a gentleman came through the room and said, "they are operating upon one of the Yankees' legs up stairs." "I went up and found that they had cut off Prescott's leg. The assistant surgeon had a tooth-pick in his mouth, and was trying to get flap enough to cover the bone. They had sawed off the bone without leaving any of the flesh to form the flaps to cover it; and with all the force they could use they could not get flap enough to cover the bone. They were then obliged to saw off about an inch more of the bone, and even then, when they came to put in the sutures (the stitches) they could not approximate the edges within less than an inch and a half of each other; of course, as soon as there was any swelling it drew them out, and the bone was left to stick through again. Dr. Swaim tried afterwards to remedy it by performing another operation, but Prescott had become so debilitated that he did not survive."

Prescott was a young man of high position, and had received a very liberal education.

The following describes the mutilated bodies of the wounded after the battle as inconceivably horrible; with bad food, no covering, no water. They were lying upon the floor as thickly as they could be laid. "There was not a particle of light in the house to enable us to move among them." Dead to all his appeals, he continued to refine his gutter to those suffering men, and he was only enabled to procure it by cutting rags under the eaves to catch the rain that was falling, and in this way he got a little. By catching the water and conveying it to the wounded to drink. As there was no light, he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to avoid stepping upon their wounded limbs; and, no adds, it is not a wonder that the next morning we found that several had died during the night." The young surgeon, who evidently took delight in hacking and butchering those brave defenders of our country's flag, were not, it would seem, sufficient as a surgical force, and he performs the rebel wounded. "Some of our wounded," says this witness, "were left lying upon the battle-field for three days, and were not buried until Tuesday morning. When brought in, their wounds were completely alive with larvæ deposited there by the flies, having laid out through all the hot weather of Monday and Tuesday (the sunshine of Tuesday." The dead laid upon the field unburied for five days; and the bodies of Major Wilcox and Lieut. Ellsworth, of the New York twenty-seventh regiment, that, as he was passing his window on the 15th day of November, and that he died of the wound the next day. The perpetrator of this foul murder was subsequently promoted by the rebel government.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Warehouse Imbroglio.

THE TRIBUNE STILL LIVES.

Board Adjourns Without Action.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening at their rooms, to take action upon a communication received from the warehousemen. The meeting was largely attended, and considerable spirit and excitement prevailed, as will be seen by our report.

The Chairman, C. T. Wheeler, called the meeting to order at half-past seven, and after dispensing with the calling of the roll, stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the following communication received from the warehousemen, which, upon motion of J. H. Tucker, was read, as follows:

To the President and Directors of the Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.:

The undersigned avail themselves of the present opportunity to address you on a subject which they had supposed by mutual agreement was ended and disposed of. We refer to the report of your Investigating Committee, and the comments of the daily press which grew out of their report. And here allow us to say, we are entirely ignorant of the charges made before that committee, their nature, or against whom preferred; and that we are now, as we ever have been, ready to meet any charges made against us for unfair dealings—to meet our accusers face to face—and if we are guilty, suffer the consequences.

The undersigned know that the responsibility of conducting their business is great—that the great grain interest of the West is not one to be trifled with—that it needs our careful attention and watchfulness as well as your co-operation and supervision—that we have been heretofore, and are now, ready to adopt any measures that will bring about the desired ends. It was with this view that we assisted in framing the resolutions recently reported by the conference committee, and which you have adopted. To those resolutions we gave our willing assent, intending on our part to see them faithfully executed. While, therefore, we are willing to grant you any information, supervision or assistance that may be reasonable and proper, we in return ask of you that confidence in us, and protection from abuse that we have a right to demand.

One of the daily papers of this city has, during the last year, lost no opportunity, either real or imaginary, to publish vindictive, unjust and unwarrantable articles against us as warehousemen, poisoning the public against us and our business. To all these we have submitted in silence until silence ceases to be a virtue—we still have some respect for ourselves—we refer to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

We call your attention to an article in this morning's paper, which we pronounce malicious and unjust, and well calculated to do great injury to the entire business of our city. We believe that the Board of Trade, if they coincide with us, should take such action as the case demands. We respectfully ask, therefore, that the files of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE be excluded from the reading room, and that their commercial editors or reporters be excluded from the privileges of the Board of Trade Rooms hereafter. An answer to the above is solicited at your earliest convenience.

MUNN & SCOTT, ARMOUR, DOLE & CO.,
HIRAM WHEELER, MUNGER & ARMOUR,
FLINT & THOMPSON, STURGES, SMITH & CO.,
GEO. STURGES & CO., CHS. W. WHEELER & CO.
STURGES, BUCKINGHAM & CO.

The Chairman desired to know what action the Board would take upon the communication.

Mr. TUCKER said he would like to hear from those familiar with the subject a short history of the so-called difficulty, so as to understand what he was acting upon.

Mr. GEO. WATSON said if he was not mistaken, this matter belonged to the Board of Directors. He thought it was proper to ascertain whether the Directors had passed upon it. If they had not it rather struck him it was decidedly out of place for this Board to have anything to do with it.

The CHAIR announced, in answer to Mr. Watson, that the matter had been brought before the Directors, and that they had taken no action in regard to the expulsion of the member. They deemed it advisable to call a meeting of the Board and submit the whole thing to them.

Mr. WATSON moved that the whole subject be referred to the Board of Directors to act upon it at their pleasure.

The CHAIR in this connection read rule 14 and article 9 of the regulations of the Board, as follows:

Rule 14. Editors and Reporters of such newspapers as contribute to the support of the Reading Room, the Superintendents of the different Railroads entering the city, the Collector of the Port and the Canal Collector, or their representatives, shall have the freedom of the Reading and Exchange Rooms.

ARTICLE 9. None of the foregoing rules or by-laws shall be rescinded or altered, nor any new ones made, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, (their number not less than thirty,) at a regular called meeting, and after notice of the proposed change shall have been conspicuously posted in the Exchange Room of the Association for at least ten days.

In regard to the Board of Directors, the Chair read a portion of rule 5 as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to examine charges of misconduct in business matters, preferred against any member of the Association, when made to the President or Secretary, in writing, by a member of the Association; and if the party charged shall be found guilty of a violation of the rules, of a breach of contract, of false or fictitious reports of sales or purchases, or any other act contrary to the spirit which should govern all commercial transactions, they shall report the same to the Association, either at the regular quarterly meeting, or at a meeting called for that purpose, and the member shall be expelled, if so determined by a majority of the members present; the number not being less than thirty. No member, however, shall be expelled without having an opportunity of being heard in his defense; and any member having been expelled shall be ineligible to membership until the Association see proper to remove his disability. All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot. Upon the final expulsion of a member, notice thereof shall be communicated to him by the Secretary, who shall also erase his name from the list of members.

The reading of the rules was listened to with profound attention, but we failed to find any connection it had with what preceded or followed the reading.

Mr. RICHARDS wanted to know if the reporter of the TRIBUNE or the TRIBUNE itself had violated any of the rules of the Board of Trade?

CHAIR: "The Directors couldn't decide that, sir."

MR. RICHARDS continued: If no rules of this Board had been violated by the TRIBUNE or its reporter, he thought it eminently desirable to table the communication as not pertinent. The whole matter had been before the Board of Directors. He had heard from outsiders that the Board had agreed not to expel the reporter. If no rules had been violated, this Board was mounting a very high horse to expel a member.

CHAIR: "The Board decided *they* had no power to expel a member."

Mr. RICHARDS moved, as an amendment to Mr. Watson's motion, to lay the whole matter upon the table. Seconded.

I. Y. MUNN (warehouseman) desired to say that this meeting was not of his calling. The warehousemen have submitted to you a communication and ask an answer. You have never given us an answer, but have called this meeting. Furthermore the speaker desired to say that he regretted sincerely any difficulty had occurred between himself and any member of the Board. He hoped in future they would be good friends, and that their intercourse would be harmonious. He desired further to state that he did not think he had an enemy in the Board. So far as *his* warehouse business was concerned, he should try and conduct it fairly. If he had done anything more he would make all acknowledgments; but first he wanted to hear the accusation against him. If hereafter it should appear that any of the warehousemen had done wrong, it was the duty of the Board of Trade to prosecute them. [Applause.] He didn't ask any warehouseman to shoulder his iniquities, and he didn't propose to shoulder their's. [Applause.]

Some time last summer or fall a committee was chosen to examine the warehouse frauds. The committee sat time after time, solicited witnesses and testimony, and they were supplied. It is said astounding developments were the results, but he was ignorant of the nature or extent of those developments. He received a notice to meet the committee and tell them what he had done with his rejected wheat in his house. He did so, but he was sorry to say the other warehousemen did not generally acknowledge the invitation. It was due the warehousemen, however, that they should know the character of the charges against them. The testimony was one-sided. The committee were a quasi grand jury. The warehousemen feel disposed to try and remedy these evils in the future. He knew their business was dependent upon it. They had met with this Board and agreed to the most stringent rules. The warehousemen will do anything to secure the confidence of the Board. In fact, they must have their confidence. But in spite of our good intentions, we get no credit for them. Everything is piled upon the warehousemen. They are shamefully abused when the evils exist elsewhere. We feel that we should make an effort to remedy this. What is the result? An article appears in the TRIBUNE abusing us. Still we did not advise the publication of any defense. But when the article of April 30th appeared, we wrote you that communication. We agreed to do nothing beyond the publication of that communication, and we requested our position in regard to defending the expulsion of that member. We thought the article in the TRIBUNE bitter and malignant. We needed your protection.

We are told that you as a Board have no authority to do this, and the motion to lay upon [illegible] the same. He wanted the Board to act without reserve and without reference to what he had said. He did object to Mr. Ballantyne's remaining in the Board. He was told Mr. B. had a copy of all the evidence before the Investigating Committee in his trunk. He gives us a shot and we must submit. If it was just he had nothing more to say. If it was unjust he wanted the Board to come forward and sustain the warehousemen. It was time this Board determined whether they or the public journals managed their affairs.

After which Mr. Munn took his seat.

Mr. RICHARDS withdrew his motion and Mr. HOUGH moved as an amendment to Mr. Watson's motion that the report of the Committee and the evidence taken before them be read. He wanted to know what all the fuss was about.

Mr. WRIGHT (Chairman of the Investigating Committee) rose to make an explanation, but Mr. Hough vigorously objected unless it pertained to his amendment.

Mr. WRIGHT went on with his explanation, censuring the warehousemen for treating the invitation of the Investigating Committee with contempt, and urged that there was no necessity of reading the report, as it had been read publicly half a dozen times and adopted by the Board.

Mr. HOUGH didn't see it. He wanted the report and evidence read, and what's more, he demanded it. He wanted the warehousemen to have a fair chance and know the "damning evidence" against them. He demanded the records.

The CHAIR thought the records had been kept, and the Secretary of the Board couldn't find any.

Mr. HOUGH would not be appeased. He wanted the records—the guilty ones ferreted out and punished, and the evidence published.

Mr. WRIGHT—"Go ahead! Publish it from 'Dan to Beersheba,' and proclaim it upon the house-tops,' but I will not betray my promises made to witnesses by furnishing the records."

Mr. RICHARDS—"Mr. Wright, has this reporter got the evidence?"

Mr. WRIGHT—"Not to my knowledge. The evidence was copied into a book, and I have the book, I believe."

Mr. MUNN wanted to know the accusations before they were published.

A VOICE—"Oh! they aren't going to be published."

Mr. WATSON spoke against the amendment and in favor of his motion.

Mr. HOUGH—"Mr. Ballantyne has got a copy and the warehousemen haven't. That's funny. I have been off to the wars, and I'd like to know what kind of a scrape all hands have been getting into here," and like Shylock, Mr. Hough was importunate for the production of the document which, like the "Smart paper," seemed to be fast vanishing into a myth.

Mr WRIGHT—"The document has been offered to the warehousemen half a dozen times, but they wouldn't touch it."

Mr. HOUGH—"Why are members opposed to the warehousemen having this evidence?"

Mr. WATSON—"It is not a proper place to introduce evidence."

Board getting uneasy and distressing calls for "question."

The CHAIR put Mr. Hough's amendment, and it was declared carried. Somebody called for a division and nobody understood what they were voting for. Mr. Hough called for the ayes and noes, and somebody said it would take all night. One member wanted to explain his vote. [Laughter and cries of "question."] Another member wanted to adjourn. Somebody attempted to debate it, but was summarily floored. A third member wanted to know what was before the house, and generally the Board was getting very unhappy and inextricably snarled up. The Chair finally managed to effect a division, when one member sung out, "The warehousemen are all voting against the amendment, and I am going to vote with them." After much consultation, the fors and againsts marched single file between two tellers and were counted, outposts having been stationed to prevent any member going through twice. The vote resulted 58 for, 35 against, and the amendment was declared carried.

Mr. HOUGH moved that the Board declare the action of the committee as derogatory to them and based upon evidence that can't be found.

Mr. WRIGHT (chairman of the committee) moved, as an amendment, that the committee be expelled from the Board.

Mr. Watson's motion was then put upon its passage, but failed to prevail; whereupon a long parliamentary discussion ensued as to whether Mr. Hough's amendment was quashed by the action. Mr. Hough made a brilliant charge to rescue his amendment and saved it.

The Board then sat in profound silence for three minutes to listen to the reading of the evidence, but nobody seemed disposed to read the evidence, and nobody could find any to read.

Mr. RICHARDS—"Has Mr. Wright got that evidence?"

Mr. WRIGHT—"Yes, sir, I have got it, but I will not produce it until every witness agrees to it and the warehousemen assent. This Board cannot compel me to do an unmanly act." [Applause.]

Several calls having been made for Mr. BALLANTYNE, Commercial Editor of the TRIBUNE, he arose and spoke briefly, as follows, in reply to a query from Mr. Randolph, whether he had the document. He said: "I have the original drafts of the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee, and I furnished a copy of the evidence to the Committee. I suppose you are all aware that I was Secretary of that Committee, but I was not so of my own choice. I was invited to act by the Chairman and a majority of the Committee, and complied. I took the evidence on stray slips of paper and copied it into a book which I gave to Mr. WRIGHT. If I am compelled to defend myself, I shall do nothing dishonorable. I shall only publish that evidence when the witnesses consent."

Mr. RANDOLPH—"Would you consider that a sufficient guaranty for their publication."

Mr. B.—"Yes, sir, I think I should. At the time the threats, as you call them, were made to publish the evidence, I had in my mind other evidence which has been tendered me, not that taken before the committee."

A VOICE—"I move we adjourn," and the Board adjourned, and thus ended the Warehouse Imbroglio in a great cry and little wool.

Camp Douglas.

The desire of the curiosity hunters and rebel sympathizers to obtain the *entree* to Camp Douglas suffers little abatement, notwithstanding their poor success in accomplishing their wishes. Their importunities have come to be a severe trial to the gentlemanly nature of the officers. Scores, daily, particularly of the female persuasion, are begging the privilege of taking a peep at, and perhaps sympathizing with, "our misguided brethren of the South." A plump refusal don't seem to meet their case; they still persist and plead—that is, the ladies do—and the men grow insolent—as in the Peter Shrimp case—and curse, and threaten the officers with all sorts of vengeance, such as reporting them to the authorities at Washington, or to General Halleck. These last threats are foolish enough, and show a lack of common sense or something worse. These men ought to know, if passion and stupidity did not blind them, that reporting the officers of Camp Douglas, or any other camp, to their superiors for adhering to their strict line of duty, is not apt to seriously damage them with those to whom alone they are responsible, and from whom come these very orders at which these "sovereigns" aim their anathemas. To refresh the memory of these gentlemen, and ladies too, we reproduce the following order, which controls the conduct of Col. Mulligan as to visitors, &c., and which he is bound to adhere to, or he must submit himself to the discipline of his superiors:

GEN. HOFFMAN'S ORDER.

"To Col. Mulligan, commanding at Camp Douglas:

"I am pleased to say that I find the prisoners of war in your charge well provided for in every way. The hospitals are well organized, and the sick are having the best possible care taken of them.

"The presence of visitors among the prisoners is attended with much inconvenience and detriment to the service. I therefore request that hereafter none may be admitted. If friends of the prisoners desire to make them presents of articles not objectionable, they will gladly be received and distributed as requested. Articles for the sick must be sent to the hospital, and used under the direction of the surgeon in charge. [illegible] can only be allowed in small quantities.

"Capt. Potter will furnish, on your requisition, all articles absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of the prisoners [illegible] as much as possible.

"The regular ration is larger than is necessary for men living quietly in camp, and by judiciously withholding some part of it, to be sold to the Commissary, with which a fund may be created, with which many articles needful to the prisoners may be purchased, and thus save expense to the Government. Very respectfully,

"WM. H. HOFFMAN,
"Lieut. Col. 8th Inf., and Com. Gen. of Prisoners."

This is Col. Mulligan's rule of conduct, and it will be adhered to. Will those interested take a note of it.

A new order of things has been instituted among the prisoners in regard to money sent them by friends. Formerly it was distributed [illegible] Col. M. [illegible] in small sums—aggregating as high some days as $2,000. This plan has been found to work bad, as a number by combining the amounts thus possessed were enabled to get together quite a large sum to tempt some persons to aid in their escape. Several efforts of this kind have been discovered. Col. Mulligan now receives the money, enters it in a ledger, which is exposed to the examination of the sutlers and others who deal with them. The sutlers will then deliver to the prisoners such articles as they desire to the amount they have to their 'credit,' and then look to Col. Mulligan for their pay. It is believed that this system will work much the best. It certainly is the safest.

Most people have a wrong impression in regard to the sanitary condition of Camp Douglas. A careful estimate develops the fact that the average deaths per diem have been less than three—in fact about two and three-quarters—and this in a population of *nine thousand*, a large portion of whom were in a most deplorable condition when they entered the camp. Perhaps there is no camp of prisoners in the country so poorly located as this, and yet the fact is established that the deaths have averaged less than in any other. This speaks well for those in charge of it.

The sanitary condition of our own troops at Camp Douglas was never better. There are only four members of the Irish Brigade in the hospital, and perhaps double that number of Col. Cameron's 65th Illinois.

Col. Daniels' First Wisconsin Cavalry—Its Departure for Cape Girardeau.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON BARRACKS, April 29, 1862.

Our regiment is under marching orders. Five companies left this afternoon on board the Choctaw for Cape Girardeau, about 150 miles down the Mississippi, and the remaining seven companies are to follow immediately. Mounted on good horses, with equipments complete, our men go into active service with good cheer, and ready to fight for the Union.

There has been a sad amount of sickness in our regiment since we came into these abominable barracks. We have lost nine men here already, and others are in a critical condition. The sickness in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry has exceeded twice the aggregate amount in the 2d and 3d regiments while we have been here together. We came in a rain storm, and were obliged to go into Barracks at once; while they, coming in fair weather, were allowed to pitch their tents in the Fair Grounds and remain there. Hence they have had but little sickness, and one death, while our men have been suffering and dropping away with bilious and typhoid fevers, and with violent diseases engendered by the malarious causes in and about the Barracks. The floors are laid flat on the wet earth, without a possibility of letting the air pass beneath, and in many places *more than a foot* lower than the ground outside. Add to this the ditches and pools of stagnant water alongside, and filth beyond measure, and we have the manifest cause for the difference between the sanitary condition of the troops in tents and the Barracks. The building at first used by us for a hospital was thoroughly pervaded by a dreadful stench, and on raising a board of the floor, stagnant, putrid water was found there an inch deep. That any sick man ever got out of it alive is a marvel.

If men suffer and die at the sad rate realized by those who have been quartered here during this cool and backward spring, what will be their condition when the heat of summer comes? Strong, brave men, coming here from the North, contract diseases—if they get away alive—which unfit them for the service which they were before able to render to their country. But few go out from here well men, and they go into a debilitating and trying Southern climate in just the condition to contract diseases incident to camp life and these low countries. Now leaving out of account all considerations of humanity, and taking the narrow, cold view of it as a matter merely of dollars and cents, can we afford it? Can the North afford to lose so large a percentage of its athletic, strong and brave men, ready to do the country good service? Would it not be economy to spend a few hundred dollars in raising the floors, ventilating and purifying these Barracks and draining these flat grounds, and thus save thousands of dollars in money and valuable lives? Most assuredly it would. So think the Post Surgeons, medical men, Sanitary Commissioners, and all who witness the mortality in these Barracks.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S COLUMN.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 24, 1862.

At present the 8th brigade, the 19th and 24th Ill. inclusive, is on the advanced post, and scattered all along the road, guarding the bridges and approaches to this city. It seems that this division will be doomed to little more than the service mentioned. Our hopes of sharing the dangers and glory of the battle at Corinth are growing beautifully less, as the day for action seems to draw near. The occupation of this city, the general plan and its execution form one of the most important moves in the campaign, and although no battle has been fought to accomplish the object attained, yet the achievement will have as much bearing on the success of the campaign as a victory won and baptized in blood.

The people here, as at all points this side of Nashville, Shelbyville excepted, are *secesh*. Many are despondent and admit our superior strength and their hopeless condition, but the majority feel and talk *fight*. I have sounded their sentiments, and assure you that there is nothing left in their organization, mental or other, friendly to the Union cause, or betraying ought that speaks of love for American institutions. In the mistaken notions the Northern people entertain relative to the feeling of their misguided (?) brethren in the South, their thoughts are second to the wish. Let the North become reconciled to the *fact* that in order to restore the Union as it was, the South must be subjugated, and act accordingly. The only class showing preference for our cause are the negroes. I will yet have to meet the first one of them expressing sympathy with the rebels. Speaking with a slave woman yesterday, the property of the (dis) Hon. Clement C. Clay, member of the Confederate Congress, she said, after helping a party of officers present to some refreshing sweet milk: "De Lord bress you, gemman, de Lord am on your side. I pray de Lord ebery day for you, and I knows he hear me." It was said in such an earnest, fervent manner that there was no doubting her sincerity. Our experience of the sacred institution is rapidly Abolitionizing the army, many pro-slavery Democrats have been already converted to the doctrines of emancipation, and well they may. Take the following as an instance of the abominable man stealing institution. A few days ago one of our signal corps, a citizen of Chicago, informed me that a slave wished to become my servant, and wished to follow the army as many do. He made his appearance in my tent, a number of my messmates being present knew nothing of his antecedents. Among other answers he made to my questions he mentioned his master. The first who spoke after this declaration was a strong pro-slavery man, my opponent in many discussions on the topic of slavery. "What! you don't tell me that you belong to any one?" "Yes, sir, I am a slave." "*No longer, sir*, you are free from this moment!" burst out the real noble heart of the recent apologist for slavery—and no wonder he thus earnestly entered into the subject, for before him stood a boy sixteen years old, tall and well formed, to all appearances a native of a northern clime, skin white and clear, hair fair and silky, eyes blue, and in everything fairer than one-half of the Caucassian race. And yet he was a slave! His mother is an octoroon; his sisters are as white as himself, and the whole family was sold by the boy's *own father*. "My father sold me, my mother and sisters to a man who is now in Richmond serving in the rebel army." This case, however, is decided upon. For although but a few days ago this boy was a *slave* and a *nigger* in the eyes of the would be destroyer's of our country, to-day he is a free and a white man. Such are the fruits of that institution which has caused the present condition of our country.

HOW THE 61st ILLINOIS FOUGHT.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

We saw your paper of the 18th inst., in which you speak very highly of Col. Fry, all of which is correct and justly due to him. But you say nothing in favor of the men and officers of the regiment. We have in this regiment about 100 Chicago men, and some of our best officers are Chicago men, and our families reside there at this time. We fought longer and harder than any troops in the field, and we think we deserve some credit for it. Prentiss' Division had to contend against the overwhelming forces of the enemy for hours in the early part of the day (Sunday), and there was no time in the forenoon that our vast army was out in full force against them, or at any time on an equal footing. As it regards the 61st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, the odds were fearfully against us, but our men stood up bravely, and in no instance did any of our men in good health falter or leave the field. The only ones that made their way to the river were men that had been previously sick, and debilitated with the prevailing diarrhea. They soon became exhausted, and were directed to go to the Landing to rest and be taken care of. None of the 61st Regiment fled from the field that had health to bear arms. The officers, to a man, stood firm, and did their duty.

As to Col. Fry, he won laurels—in addition to his already well known military fame—as being one of the bravest of the brave. He was in the saddle all day, in the thickest of the battle. His military experience and tact was well directed at every point, and for his constant vigilance in placing his men to the best advantage, with his undaunted courage, he richly deserves the highest encomiums, and should be ranked as one of the best commanders of the day. As to the men and officers, they had confidence and obeyed orders, and stood up and fought with a desperation and courage, during the whole day, hardly equalled by any troops in the field.

We settled down again at our camp on Tuesday, and found that everything valuable had been either destroyed or taken away. We have been resting quietly ever since. The rebels treated our sick in the hospitals with kindness, gave them water, and administered to their wants. They took with them as prisoners convalescents who were able to travel.

Yours truly, C.

The Late Irving W. Carson, the Scout.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF HIM.

HIS CHARACTER, ADVENTURES AND HISTORY.

While the newspapers and periodical literature of the country during the past three months have teemed with obituaries and eulogies of the lamented dead who have fallen upon Western battle-fields, giving brief records of their history and glowing descriptions of their bravery, singularly enough, one man in the prime of his days, brave as a lion and sagacious in a remarkable degree, a man who has rendered peculiar and praiseworthy services to his country, fell in the discharge of his duties during that fatal Sunday at Shiloh, and no record has been made of his death, save the brief announcement that "young Carson, the scout, was killed by a cannon ball which shot off his head." His services demand a recognition more extended, and a notice more particular than this brief chronicle. This neglect no doubt to a large extent has been occasioned by the universal mystery with which his character and earlier life are shrouded. There is probably not a person in Chicago, although this city has long been his home, who was intimately acquainted with him, or had even learned the surroundings of his brief but eventful life. The present article is derived purely from our own personal recollections of him while in this city, and a companionship with him while pursuing the vocation of an army correspondent. Young Carson always had an affinity for journalists, and for a long time was a room-mate and welcome guest at room 45 St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, the headquarters of the army correspondents following the Western Division of the Grand Army.

By nativity Carson was a Scotchman, although his *physique* belied his birth-place. He came to Chicago some eight years since, then a mere lad, and obtained employment in the Illinois Central Machine shops. Subsequently he left the building and repairing of engines to run them, and for a long time faithfully fulfilled the duties of an engineer upon the above road. Naturally roving in his disposition and undecided as to his calling, about two years since he changed avocations abruptly and singularly and entered the law office of Messrs. Anderson & Garrison, in this city, as a lawyer's clerk. He was a faithful student, rose rapidly in his profession, and we believe about the time the war broke out was admitted to the bar. Nature, however, had not destined him for the forum, and it is a matter of doubt whether he would have succeeded in the practice of his profession. At the first call for volunteers, young Carson abandoned his calling and enlisted as a private in Barker's Dragoons, in which company he received his first lessons in the school of war. Subsequently he was attached to Gen. Prentiss's staff as a scout, at Cairo, then went into the same service under Gen. Grant, whose confidence he enjoyed thoroughly. Gen. Grant entrusted to him the most delicate and dangerous missions, all of which he fulfilled to the very letter of his instructions. At the time of his death, which occurred during the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he had just returned to General Grant with the intelligence that General Buell's reinforcements were coming up, delivered his message, stepped back, and that instant a cannon ball took his head off.

Carson was about six feet two inches in height, very slim, but well knit, sinewy, alert and handsomely formed. His face was thin and bronzed by exposure to all kinds of weather, his cheek bones high and prominent, his eyes large, black and piercing, and his hair, which he always wore very long, as black as a raven's. He combined in his personal appearance the peculiarities of an Indian with a native Southerner, a fact which was of great advantage to him in his scouting expeditions among the rebels. He was very taciturn and non-communicative, even among his friends, made little conversation, and appeared and disappeared like a flash. Vidocq himself could not have been more mysterious. We have known him to retire early in the evening, and would find him in bed early in the morning, and yet during the night he had ridden many miles. He was seldom absent any length of time, as his expeditions required the utmost dispatch. We have known him to come into the room, hastily seize his saddle, spurs and pistol, mount his horse—and he was a splendid horseman—dash off in a direction no one ever thought of taking, and only a few hours after would be strolling about the St. Charles like some awkward rustic just in from the Egyptian swamps.

His trip to Columbus, Ky., was an instance of the manner in which he accomplished his duties. He rose early that morning, arrayed himself in a rough homespun suit of blue—a style of clothing which alternates with the "butternut" among the rebels—rowed across the Ohio to the Kentucky shore, tied up his skiff and struck off through the woods and swamps until he reached a corn-crib, near which a wagon and pair of mules were standing. Carson rapidly loaded the wagon with corn from the crib, jumped aboard and drove off at a rapid pace for Columbus. He reached the town about ten o'clock in the forenoon, having passed the enemy's pickets without trouble, and came rattling down the bluff behind the town at a merry pace. The rebel General Polk confiscated the wagon, corn, and one of the mules, magnanimously allowing him the other to return with. Before leaving, however, he obtained permission to go through the fortifications, the rebels little dreaming of the real character of the awkward Kentucky farmer they were admitting into their works. He spent two or three hours upon the bluff, ascertained the number of guns, their calibre and range, a rough estimate of the forces, and made a diagram of the spot while in the water battery. He ate dinner in one of the log houses used as barracks by the soldiers, and about two o'clock left the town upon his mule with his thumb upon his nose, and fingers gyrating Columbus-ward. At eight o'clock the same evening he was sitting in the supper room of the St. Charles, at Cairo. We were present when our forces occupied Columbus, and found his diagram was correct in all its particulars. The same diagram appeared in many papers after the evacuation, to the correspondents of which he had furnished it.

He was present at the battle of Donelson as Gen. Grant's special courier. Upon the Sunday when the rebel Buckner sent in his flag of truce, he was ordered to go to the right wing and tell Gen. Wallace, Gen. McClernand and Col. Oglesbe to storm the works of the enemy at once. In a letter written to a friend in this city, which we have before us, alluding to this order, he says: "I never went with a dispatch to any place in my life faster than I did with that one. *I felt as if I wan'ed to see the last man wiped out.* I have got a natural hatred for traitors, and never intend to let any chance slip when I can dispose of them in a decent way."

After the battle he found many letters in the rebel camp. Among them was one from an interesting young woman in the Southern part of Tennessee, writing to her brother, desiring him to capture a live Yankee and send him to her for a pet. On one of his scouting expeditions, some time after, he made it in his way to call upon the identical young lady. He went to the house and inquired for the damsel that wanted a pet. She soon made her appearance. He told her he had been captured at Fort Donelson by her brother, and had been sent to her as a pet, and very politely informed her he was at her service. Young woman looked horrified and said there must be some mistake. Carson said there was not; that he was going to live South in the future, and more than that, was bound to be her pet, and would make himself as useful as possible, strongly intimating that she might do the same by getting him some dinner. The young woman, scared out of her senses, complied, and furnished him an excellent meal, during which he showed her the letter, and informed her that her brother was a prisoner in the Federal camp. Young woman went into hysterics, and the whole family commenced a sort of Tennessee dance. By this time his arrival was noised about in the neighborhood, and as preparations were making which looked to an unpleasant state of things for Carson, he mounted his horse and was off and out of sight not a minute too soon for his safety.

His hatred of traitors was most bitter and intense—when he did speak of them it was only to denounce them in the most violent terms. Even in his sleep he would toss about restlessly and mutter his denunciations. One night we distinctly remember at the "St. Charles," when he jumped from his bed in his sleep, seized a cutlass near the head of his bed and frantically rushed about the room, cursing secessionists and thrusting his cutlass into the [illegible] and wall with desperate strength. The next instant a correspondent lying in another bed was horrified to behold him rushing at him and thrusting the cutlass into the sheets, at the same time expressing a vigorous determination to rid the world of one more traitor. Correspondent was out of the sheets and under the bed in a twinkling. It was a long time before Carson was awakened to a realizing sense of what he was doing. After that, no one was especially desirous of sleeping with him.

We cannot better close our article than by the insertion of the last letter he ever wrote. It was addressed to a lady friend in this city. We omit certain portions of it of a private nature, but otherwise present it as he wrote it:

SAVANNAH, March 28th, 1862.

My Dear Friend:—Your note of March [illegible] reached me last night. [illegible] ... with dispatches from this place to Gen. Grant [illegible] ... I had only two men with me [illegible] ... but we were left thus far behind.

We are expecting a battle soon. Perhaps, after that, *if I do not get killed*, I will make a visit to Chicago. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your true friend,

I. W. CARSON,
Maj. Gen. Grant's Scouts.

Poor Carson's presentiment was realized. His mutilated body returned to us and has been interred, as was befitting, with military honors. His valuable services rendered at all times in the most imminent danger, will secure for him a lasting and grateful recollection as one of the youthful martyrs of the war.

THE SINEWS OF WAR

PLANS OF INTERNAL TAXATION.

TRUE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Reports to the New York Chamber of Commerce.

In yesterday's paper we gave the estimates and sources of Federal taxation, as submitted to the New York Chamber of Commerce, with the debate that accompanied the adoption of the report. This report was made by Mayor Opdyke, Chairman of a Special Committee, raised to consider the plan already adopted by the Boston Board of Trade. They approve the Boston plan, and memorialize Congress as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents that the exigencies of the country demand the adoption, at an early day, of a system of taxation whereby the ordinary expenditures of the Government, and the interest on its public debt, shall be provided for, and a sinking fund established, the proceeds of which shall eventually extinguish the principal of the debt.

That the masses of the people are ready and desirous to contribute their quota to the ordinary and extraordinary revenues of the country, so that the burden of expenditure may be equitably distributed between the present generation and that which shall immediately succeed us.

That the principles of taxation which have been developed, tried and tested in Europe during the past hundred years, have clearly demonstrated that the burdens of Government should be borne by the people according to their individual ability to meet such demand.

That the current expenditures of the government during the present and coming fiscal years demand an annual public revenue of at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and that probably no less a sum will be adequate to the prompt payment of such ordinary expenditures, the payment of the interest on the public debt, the establishment of a sinking fund, and finally, the restoration of the public credit to such a point or condition as will enable the Treasury to negotiate on favorable terms the requisite loans of the present and future years.

That all revenue bills pending the rebellion and subsequent years, especially in the present instance, should be as brief as possible, and so simple and so easy of comprehension by the people at large that all classes may readily understand how, and in what way, and by what process they are to be made contributors to a common fund for the benefit of the whole Union.

That in view of the expenses of collecting the public revenue, the convenience of taxpayers, and a prompt realization of such income, it is requisite that the subjects or objects of taxation should be as few as possible.

That in the selection of objects of taxation, the necessaries of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes according to each man's ability to pay, and as lightly as possible; while the luxuries of society, or the enjoyments of the rich, should contribute a large share of the public revenue; and finally, that the leading products of the South, which have been among the leading causes of the existing rebellion, should be made to contribute towards the speedy restoration of peace, and to the final payment of the public debt.

Assuming these truths to be self-evident, your memorialists pray that Congress will, at an early day, frame a revenue system, based upon seven subjects or departments of taxation, viz:

From all sales of goods and merchandise and other property, at retail and wholesale, a tax of one per cent., yielding, your memorialists believe, the annual sum of	$115,000,000
From the tariff the sum of	50,000,000
From an excise or tax on cotton of two cents per pound	24,000,000
From an excise or tax on tobacco of twenty cents per pound	30,000,000
From an excise or tax on whisky and other liquors of twenty-five cents per gallon	25,000,000
From an excise or tax on malt liquors of five cents per gallon	8,000,000
From a direct tax upon real and personal property	12,000,000
Total	$264,000,000

In defence of this brief schedule of taxation, your memorialists take occasion to say that from extensive inquiries and calculations recently made, it appears that the sales of goods and merchandise of all kinds in the United States annually amount to at least eleven thousand five hundred millions of dollars; and that the tax of one per cent on the frequent sale or transfer of this property, while it would produce the large sum of one hundred and fifteen millions to the public treasury, would be so light upon the individual consumers that the people would scarcely feel it.

That from the present, and from reasonable estimates of the quantities of foreign goods imported during the present and approaching fiscal year, the tariff, as now framed, will yield a no less sum than $50,000,000.

That an excise or tax upon cotton, as one of the prominent or leading products of the South, while it will yield a revenue of twenty-four millions on the estimated reduced crop of three millions of bales, will not encourage competition in the growth of this staple in foreign countries; and that the United States must continue to be, as heretofore, the main reliance of Europe for their supply of this article; and further, that the return of peace may be relied upon to restore to the country an aggregate annual production of four millions of bales, which will still further contribute, in future years, to the proposed revenue from this source.

That the proposed excise or tax upon tobacco, as an article of luxury, will yield this year the sum named; and that from the peculiar fitness of the climate and soil of the tobacco-producing States, no foreign competition need be feared in their production of this important staple, now so largely used abroad, and contributing materially to the wealth of the nation.

That the excise or tax on whisky and other domestic liquors, while it is less than a fifth of the tax levied upon such products in other countries, will yield a permanent revenue of at least twenty-five millions of dollars, and prospectively nearly double that sum. Your memorialists believe that such a tax will have a highly conservative influence upon the community at large, by reducing intemperance, which is the principal source of the crime and poverty prevailing in many portions of the land.

Your memorialists urge that an excise of five cents per gallon on malt liquors will scarcely be felt by the tax-payer; and that, as articles of luxury, they should be made to contribute a large share towards the public revenue.

Your memorialists further represent that these taxes, when imposed and realized, will obviate the necessity of laying a further burden upon real and personal property, which already, in local districts, and for State revenue, are heavily taxed, and that the present law, whereby twenty millions of dollars (or less than one dollar per capita) are to be realized, is sufficient on this head.

Your memorialists respectfully represent that, in their opinion, numerous advantages would arise to the public treasury from the adoption of the plan now suggested by your memorialists, viz:—

I. The expenses of the collection of the public revenue, under a new and entirely untried system, and estimated by the act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861, section 53, at fifteen per cent., would be reduced to less than three per cent., by the contemporary imposition of licenses and stamps.

II. The appointment of a large number of new office holders, some twenty thousand in number, as collectors of special revenue would be obviated, as well as the risks which would pertain to the collection and payment into the treasury of such large sums by new and untried officials; as the revenue now contemplated by the measure of Congress, may be almost entirely collected by postmasters and others already holding office who have proved their fidelity, and are under bonds for the faithful performance of their trusts.

III. Renewed confidence in the integrity, power and resources of this Government would be felt, abroad and at home,—a feeling which would do much to bring about a speedy restoration of peace than would otherwise occur.

IV. An income tax, already provided for by law, and already odious to the people, before its operation has been felt, may be thus avoided. Such is the inequality of this tax [illegible] that a tax ought on no account to form a part of the ordinary revenue of the State, but should only be resorted to in cases of emergency. [illegible] objections to [illegible] its inquisitorial character, [illegible] however trifling and however [illegible] is collected, offers a constant temptation to extravagance on the part of Government, removes the most important check upon expenditure, and dispenses with the necessity of seeking for an equality between income and expenditure in economy.

V. [illegible] first, [illegible] contributions in the ratio of his individual and family expenditure (and no more); and, secondly, those who spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually, in what may be termed the luxuries and extravagances of life (viz. liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c.), will be compelled to contribute more largely towards the public revenue than those whose incomes and expenditures are on a limited scale.

Your memorialists beg leave to recommend to your consideration a report made to the Boston Board of Trade, under date of April 10, 1862, which report your memorialists conceive is based upon sound principles of finance, and is in accordance with the views now urged by your memorialists.

After some discussion, the above was adopted.

Mayor Opdyke said he had every confidence in the adoption of the memorial by Congress, and suggested the appointment of a committee of three to present it. A similar committee was going on to Washington from Philadelphia.

The Mayor's suggestion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed such committee—Messrs. A. C. Richardson, E. Nye and W. E. Dodge.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

We have a copy of the Memphis *Avalanche* of Wednesday, the 23d ult., the more important items of news in which were telegraphed from Cairo on Monday. The *Avalanche* is printed on dingy brown paper, and only a half sheet at that; and its editor complains of a lack of mails and telegrams from the interruption at Huntsville and elsewhere. It says also of the "surveillance of the press:"—

It has been deemed necessary to impose upon the press of this city a restriction that it publish nothing that could furnish the least information as to the movements of our army, or of the enemy. It was deemed important that the arrival of Gen. Price should not be mentioned, and that no allusion should be made to the advance to this point of his command. We took occasion to show the absurdity of this, in the fact that the enemy was apprised of the movement, about the time it was conceived, much less effected. On the 3d inst. the N. Y. *Herald* published that such a movement was being made, showing conclusively that our operations are watched with the utmost vigilance, and that the information acquired by the enemy is not derived from the newspapers.

We publish the following from the correspondence of the New Orleans *Delta*, to satisfy the authorities that their *surveillance* over the press of this city is utterly abortive. The ostrich that hides its head in the sand, and fancies itself concealed from the hunters, is not more deceived than are those who fetter the free expression of the press here, with the thousand channels of private communication.

MEMPHIS, Friday Morning, April 11, 1862.

We have nothing in addition or contradictory to that sent you on Wednesday in relation to Island 10, except that Commodore Hollins passed here, without stopping, on the Ivy for New Orleans on yesterday.

Troops from the steamers have been arriving here in large numbers during the last three days. All of last night, steamer after steamer arrived here with Van Dorn's and Price's division from White river. Early in the evening, Gen. Price arrived, and was followed by a clamorous throng to the Gayoso Hotel, where, in response to the continuous cheering of the multitude, he addressed them a few words.

He said he felt deeply the compliment paid him by this demonstration, but would prefer demonstrating his gratitude to his fellow-countrymen on the battle-field, where he expected soon to be heard from more favorably than from the stump. The time for speech making had passed, and the time for action had arrived. He had commenced this service without money, men or munitions of war; now he could boast of a gallant horde of true soldiers [illegible] who would stand by him and he by them to the end—for weal or for woe, come when that hour may. He had returned the arms and supplies he had borrowed to begin with, and still retained abundant supplies for the valorous sons of the West, won by them in the conflicts of the past for future use. He expected soon to be heard from in the thundering tones of the cannon, the roar of musketry and the clashing of bayonets.

Gen. Price looks to be about sixty years of age, remarkably large in person, with marked dignity of demeanor and manly bearing.

Gen. Van Dorn will be here this morning with the remainder of the division. They are of course destined for Corinth.

The Stockholders of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad were to hold a meeting on the 14th "to consider the propriety of accepting the law passed by the last Legislature of Mississippi, authorizing said Company to issue $25,000 of notes for circulation, of the denominations of $5 and under."

—Col. Joseph Kelley, Lieut. Col. O'Harre and Major L. A. Wilson, advertise that they "are authorized by proper authority to organize one regiment of infantry composed of MISSOURIANS, for twelve months service, to be ready for the next fight, and expected to be attached to the command of our gallant leader, Major General Sterling Price."

—The *Avalanche* says:

Day before yesterday (Monday the 21st,) the Federals on the Mississippi River, above Fort Pillow, became anxious to furnish their friends on this side of the river with a thirteen-inch mortar and a large field piece. To carry out their wishes, and for other purposes best known to themselves, they built a large raft and put the guns upon it, and moved it with sixteen men. It was then worked across the river, and while floating down the east bank was captured by our pickets. The raft, the mortar and the gun, with the ammunition, will doubtless do good service for the independence of the Confederacy hereafter.

—the rebel canard about the "Mutiny in Nashville," which was noticed in our telegraphic summary aforementioned, was copied into the *Avalanche* from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 8th as follows:

Dispatches received in Congress state that a serious mutiny had broken out among the troops at Nashville, in consequence of the late abolition message of President Lincoln. Nineteen Federal officers had resigned. A Kentucky regiment had mutinied, and a portion of them had succeeded in getting off after a bloody contest with two Indiana regiments, which had been sent after them. This report is credited in official quarters.

—Negro property seems not to have depreciated much in Texas, as appears by the following:

At an estate sale of negroes in Belleville, Texas, on Tuesday last, five negroes (not all likely) sold for the round sum of seven thousand and forty dollars, as follows: one boy about 18 (not likely) brought $1,500; one boy about 12 (likely) brought $1,510; one woman about 40 (and crippled) brought $700; one man about 60 brought $1,300; and one man about 24 (likely) brought $2,100.

—The proposition to build a gunboat like the Merrimac for the defense of Galveston was favorably received in Texas. The women were handing over their pin money, and owners of slaves were offering any number of hands that might be needed for the work. The Galveston *News* says of the probabilities:

Whether we have the means to build iron-clad steamers in this State may be somewhat doubtful, but if railroad iron can be made to answer, we have the means. At all events, we have the means to construct substantial gunboats, and we have already stated that our Governor has the power, and will use it, to give the aid of the State towards two or three gunboats. We have all the necessary skill and materials at hand. We have also several very strong hulls of boats and good engines, and within sixty days two or three good gunboats, with proper energy, might be in readiness.

—Gov. Wise had threatened, if Jeff. Davis didn't treat him better, to resume editorial control of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and turn its batteries against His Rebel Excellency. This, says the Charleston *Mercury* would leave Davis without an organ or an advocate in the Richmond press.

—The Confederate Congress, in authorizing the departments to employ more clerks, stipulated that they should be persons incapable of military duty.

—The remains of Gen. McCulloch were to arrive at Austin, Texas, on the 9th, for interment. The San Antonio *Herald* says Col. Henry E. McCulloch has been appointed Brigadier General.

On the subject of "partisan warfare," the *Avalanche* discourses:

The press in every part of the land is urging the organization of companies to engage in partisan warfare exclusively. As the enemy pushes his columns far into the interior, we must make it cost him so much, that he will be deterred from continuing his operations. If he send a provision train from one point to another he must send a small army to guard it or lose the larger part. Instead of squads he will have to send brigades for foraging. Not knowing when a troop of cavalry will sweep down upon him, capturing horses and mules, and destroying wagons, he will have to keep every point doubly guarded. But it will not do to wait for the enemy to get possession of the country before a few of these companies are organized. It is a fatal delusion to suppose that the unarmed, disorganized population will rise en masse and "get behind every tree, and under every [illegible]" to fire upon a column marching upon the highway. Those who will not risk their precious lives in a well-ordered battle, will be the last to expose themselves in this doubly perilous service. Partisan warfare, especially, requires a cool head, strong arm and brave heart; but all these avail nothing without trained and concerted action. [illegible] to plan what a hundred hands shall execute. Hence, in giving commissions to captains to raise companies of this kind, it is expressly stipulated that it shall be an independent company, [illegible] It would not be best to have but few companies independent in their operations. Hence the War Department very judiciously grants but few of these commissions. We have been informed there are but four or five in the Mississippi valley.

It is complimentary to our city—though but just—that one of these should be held by one of our fellow-citizens. Capt. E. E. Porter undoubtedly is commissioned to raise and muster into service a company of this kind. Our young men before entering any other arm of the service, should call upon him, learn his views and plan of operations, and what inducement he has to offer any to become attached to his command. He can be found in the Woodruff Block, from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M., every day this week. We submit to our fellow-citizens if it is anything but right to share with him the expense of arming and equipping the brave young men who are pecuniarily unable to provide for themselves. Contributions of horses, money or cotton will be judiciously appropriated. Do not wait to be solicited personally.

The Will of Stephen Girard Set Aside—Girard College in Danger.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday says:

"Lawsuits by the heirs of Stephen Girard have been pending in Schuylkill county, Pa., to recover possession of eighty-five hundred acres of coal land in Mahoning Valley, fourteen miles above Pottsville. An action of ejectment was brought against the city by Augustus Girard, John Fabricus Girard and other heirs, and at the end of last week was decided in favor of the heirs. This decision was made by Judge Higgins of Pottsville.

"Stephen Girard died in 1831, and his will is dated February 16th, 1830. In the will the testator directed that the net residue arising from the rents, issues and profits of his real estate in Pennsylvania, after keeping the property in the city and liberties of Philadelphia in good repair, and erecting new buildings thereon whenever necessary, was to be applied to the same uses and purposes to which the residue of his personal estate was applied.

"Among the points raised by the plaintiffs was the following:

"'That the devise in trust to apply the rents of the real estate in Pennsylvania, first, to the erection of new buildings upon so much thereof as is situate in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, from time to time, as the same may be necessary, has no limitation as to time when such piling up of capital by the accumulation as aforesaid is to cease, but the same may continue beyond the period fixed for the vesting of an executory limitation, and is, therefore, void.'

"Considerable testimony was produced by the plaintiffs to show that on account of the provision in the will limiting the leases of the land to five years, it was so fettered thereby as to render the land practically useless, and therefore the devise was void, as being contrary to the policy of the law, which does not allow land to be locked up forever in that way; but the defendants showed that leases had been already made on the terms prescribed in the will, and that a great many applications from responsible parties for leases on the lands had been made, and on terms profitable to the city.

"The Judge affirmed the point of the plaintiffs (above given,) and instructed the jury that upon the evidence the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the land. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court."

The Philadelphia *North American* has these statements:

"The decision of Judge Higgins was in effect that the testament of Mr. Girard in some of its features was an 'aggressive trust,' against public policy and law, and therefore void; and that in the eye of the law he died intestate, and his estate on the day of his death vested in his heirs.

"Startling as is this result, it is even less remarkable than the circumstances which are supposed to surround it. It is asserted that a combination has been formed in this State, extending from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and embracing men of professional and, especially, of political distinction, to destroy the trust, and divert the estate from the purposes to which the testator solemnly devoted it. Speculative interests, contingent upon taking the bread from the mouth of the orphan, have been spread far and wide, and even the professional skill which at one time was employed and paid for by the people of Philadelphia to guard this trust, is now found upon the side of the heirs, engaged in this effort to destroy it."

Stumptail in Secessia.

A letter writer in Philadelphia says:

Trade is evidently opening with the liberated portions of the interior South. Our hotel registers contain names from regions heretofore tabooed while merchants have actually handled gold from very unexpected quarters. I conversed the other day with a Union man from Nashville who came here to replenish his stock. His operations as a trader and financier were curious, and explained the enigma of the exorbitant prices we have seen reported as prevailing throughout rebeldom. As a storekeeper, he sold everything for rebel paper; a needle for five cents, a spool of cotton for twenty-five, and mean calico for one to two dollars a yard. Every morning he sold his previous day's receipts of paper to the brokers, at a shave of from 50 to 60 per cent., making the best bargain he could, but selling anyhow, and always getting gold in return.—There were brokers or shavers who continued to buy even when the scrip was horribly depreciated. As it fell he raised the prices of his wares in proportion, until at last he got ten cents for a single needle, and half a dollar for a spool of cotton. But when the rebels went down at Fort Donelson, the scrip went down with them, and nobody wanted to touch it, while the shavers thought they had enough on hand. When Grant entered Nashville, it fell dead, an utter, total, ruinous loss in the hands of all who held it in any quantity. But as a sound currency in the shape of Federal paper came in, prices of everything fell to something near the old level. In the meantime, or up to this time, the merchant had sold off almost his entire stock, and though getting rid of his rebel scrip at half its face, more than doubled his money.

☞ It is but two or three days since we received the news of the capture of New Orleans, yet we find in the Boston papers of last evening an announcement that two large vessels have cleared at that port for New Orleans loaded with *ice*. One ship, the Havelock, took out one thousand tons, and another took eight hundred tons. These shipments will arrive in time to make our soldiers comfortable. Yankee enterprise is always ahead.

☞ The wife of T. M. Sherman, Postmaster at Fort Dodge, Iowa, with the wife of Capt. Chas. A. Sherman, U. S. Commissary at Fortress Monroe, and the child of the latter—were all three drowned in Boone river, Iowa, while being ferried across to connect from one stage coach to another. They were returning home after a visit East.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it Must and Shall be Preserved."

The PRINCIPLES which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses and advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,

JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.

THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,

OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION

AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.

NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,

HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF the Progress of the War.

2nd.—THE GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land—Extraordinary Events of all kinds.

3rd.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

4th.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER Political, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

5th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND OF State Legislatures—Important Speeches and Documents.

6th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial Paper.

7th.—VERY CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "RURAL" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

8th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND Gossip, Reviews, and Pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

[illegible]

Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services. For a club of Fifty the TRI-WEEKLY will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the DAILY TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

The TRI-WEEKLY contains all the news in the DAILY, and brings four or five issues on the days of its publication, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

[illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

☞ Only the weekly papers that receive the above, with special request to copy it, will be entitled to a DAILY exchange.

THE VOLUNTEER.

"At dawn," he said, "I bid them all farewell,
To go where bugles call and rifles gleam."
And with the restless thought asleep he fell,
And glided into dream.

A great hot plain from sea to mountain spread,—
Through it a level river slowly drawn.
He moved with a vast crowd, and at its head
Streamed banners like the dawn.

There came a blinding flash, a deafening roar,
And dissonant cries of triumph and dismay;
Blood trickled down the river's reedy shore,
And with the dead he lay.

The morn broke in upon his solemn dream;
And still, with steady pulse and deepening eye,
"Where bugles call," he said, "and rifles gleam,
I follow, though I die!"

Wise youth! By few is glory's wreath attained;
But death or late or soon awaiteth all.
To fight in Freedom's cause is something gained,—
And nothing lost, to fall.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

☞ Capt. Gab Bouck of the Oshkosh company, 2d Wisconsin regiment, (on the Potomac,) has been appointed Colonel of the 18th Wisconsin, vice Alban, killed at Shiloh. Three captains of this (the 2d) regiment have thus been promoted to other commands—Captain Davis McKee of Grant county, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th; Captain William E. Strong of Racine, to be Major of the 12th; and Captain Bouck as above.

☞ Hon. Thomas P. Porter, late Speaker of the State Senate, and Marshall Carter, son of Dr. J. C. Carter, after being several months among the rebels in the seceding States, returned to their homes in Versailles, Ky., on Saturday last. They had hardly dusted their clothes after their arrival from Dixie, when they were arrested by the Provost Marshal from Lexington.

Bags and Sacks.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACKS of every description. Printed with New and Appropriate Brands, AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY 22 Market Street. SIMEON FARWELL.

Eagle Works.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Medicinal.

KNOW THYSELF.—Dr. J. H. McCANE, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c., [illegible] Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE, New York, [illegible] HENRY FARNAM, President. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Sec'y.

THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLES OF

Patent Metallic Burial Cases and CASKETS. Manufactured by CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, O. [illegible] CRANE, BREED & CO. Office and Manufactory at the terminus of Eighth St., West of Freeman street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BROWN'S ILLINOIS CORN PLANTER—Manufactured by WM. GILMAN & CO., Ottawa, Ill. This is really the most successful "Hill" Corn Planter yet invented. [illegible]

TWO WORKS.—Valuable to the sick or well, sent by mail. No Pay Expected until Received, Read and Approved. [illegible] DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS—Established in 1855. COOK & McLAIN, No. 122 South Clark street. [illegible] SILK WATERED, [illegible]

NEWFOUNDLAND FARM WATCH DOGS.—A few of the large Newfoundland Farm Watch Dogs For sale at the SUMMIT FARM, COOK COUNTY. [illegible]

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] SNYDER, COOK & CO. [illegible]

H. SNOW, NEW HAVEN. [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT.—A new [illegible] (Cut this out for reference.)

Variety Store.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs, And Carriages, TO BE HAD ONLY AT Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 166 LAKE STREET. Also on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOYS, &c., &c.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens, And a choice selection of DRESS GOODS, [illegible] COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 28th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of the City of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 29th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 18 day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible] A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 28th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 15th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook county, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESSING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 24th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 18th day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Martin Ryerson, plaintiff, and Mary Maria Lockwood, defendants, [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible] Dated the 23d day of April, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

☞ The reports from Corinth do not alter the situation. The rebels have not evacuated, but are waiting quietly behind the hills that encircle their camp for the attack that is sure to come. No place in the Southwest offers so many vantages for defence as Corinth, and it is still reasonable to presume that they will make their issue with the advancing Federal host. A telegraph line extends to Pittsburg Landing, and though it may not be used for daily news dispatches, we shall probably have the benefit of the quick and official announcement of any battle that may occur.

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The letter referred to comes from a source worthy of great respect. The writer says:

Two-fifths of the entire State tax is applied to the payment of the interest on the public debt. The credit of the State imperatively demands that this should be paid in gold. The Federal Government, the State of New York and other States, whose credit stands highest, pay in coin. Foreign holders of our securities are under no obligation to receive Treasury notes, and there is no means of telling what proportion of our debt is held [illegible]. As to the remaining three-fifths of the State tax, if the Court says the Treasurer may lawfully receive Treasury notes, there will of course be no difficulty in paying them out to all the creditors of the State.

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We observe a disposition on the part of certain contemporaries to sneer at the TRIBUNE, now that McClellan's army is in motion, because it found fault with nine previous months' inaction of that splendidly equipped host. When Gen. McClellan was defeating and pursuing the rebels in Western Virginia last June, the TRIBUNE was warm and emphatic in his praise and hailed his appointment to the command of the army of the Potomac, as "the right man in the right place." The long inaction that succeeded, extending through the larger part of a *year*, gave rise to impatience and complaints which were uttered by press and people, in Congress and the Cabinet. We confess to having experienced the sensation and gave some vent to it, as the weary months passed by in procession. Very few really earnest and loyal journals but felt as we did, and most of them were far more outspoken in the expression of their feelings. The noisiest and most blatant defenders of the inertia of the Potomac army, were papers of doubtful and luke-warm loyalty, which wanted no vigorous or hurtful blows struck at the rebellion. This class of journals, of which the Chicago *Times* is a conspicuous sample, will now cool off rapidly towards General McClellan; while on the other hand, the "grumblers" will begin to warm up in his favor. What he is now doing pleases them well. Let him follow up his advantages vigorously; make rapid marches, and strike hard blows at the enemy, and every real friend of the Union will throw up his cap. Let him introduce his Western Virginia style of campaign, and the country will rejoice; there will be no more expressions of uneasiness, and no more grumbling because nothing is done. The laurels have been so abundantly [illegible]. The policy of *action* is the popular one. The people desire to have the rebellion crushed by the complete subjugation of the rebels in the shortest practicable period.

Variety Store.

P. PEUGEOT,
MANUFACTURER OF
Willow Cabs,
Children's Gigs,
And Carriages,
TO BE HAD ONLY AT
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
No. 166 LAKE STREET.
Also, on hand a large assortment of
MARBLES, BALLS, TOYS, &c., &c.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
AND LITHARGE.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible]. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
[illegible]
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two certain writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 22nd day of April, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 25th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 28th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 1st day of April, 1862.

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ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 21st day of April, 1862.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible]
Dated the 2d day of April, 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE	
Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
[illegible]	1.50
[illegible]	4.00
[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	10.00
[illegible] and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Remittances for clubs may be made at any time, with the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862. NUMBER 257

THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

Showing Yorktown, West Point, and the new line of the Chickahominy River.

M'CLELLAN'S PROGRESS.

Engagement at Williamsburg.

THE ENEMY BADLY BEATEN.

Other Battles to Follow This.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The enemy have evacuated Williamsburg, and fled towards Richmond. Our army is following them up vigorously. The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following are the dispatches from Gen. McClellan to Secretary Stanton:

"WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.—I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place, as the result of a hard fought action yesterday. Hancock's brigade engagement had the effect to turn the left of the enemy's line of works.

"The enemy abandoned their entire line during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred men wounded, and more than one thousand wounded and prisoners. Their loss is heavy. Our victory is complete. I have sent cavalry in pursuit.

"The conduct of our men was excellent, with scarcely an exception. The enemy's works were extensive and exceedingly strong.

"Our loss in Hooker's division is heavy, but very little in other parts of the field.

"Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 20 killed and wounded.

"We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

"The rebels are flying from Williamsburg towards Richmond.

McClellan telegraphs from Johnson's headquarters, as follows:

"The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food on account of the roads. Very few wagons have yet come up. Am I authorized to follow the examples of other Generals, and direct the name of the battle to be placed on the color of the regiments?"

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Fortress Monroe boat which left at eight o'clock this morning, has arrived at Cherry Stone, bringing the following:

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Every hour proves our victory more complete. The enemy's loss is great, especially in officers. I have just heard of five more of their guns being captured. Prisoners are constantly arriving.

[Signed] GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—The regular news letter from Old Point is received. The mail boat Nellie Baker arrived just before the Old Point boat left, and reported that General McClellan was in Williamsburg, having driven the enemy from his position there. A few captured cannon have been recaptured, and a whole division had been thrown in the rear of Williamsburg.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 6.—The enemy evacuated this place and their works in front last night, their rear guard passing through about six o'clock. At nine o'clock General McClellan and escort entered the town and took possession. About 150 of the enemy's wounded were left behind, without any rations, medicines, or surgeons. They also left a number of their dead unburied.

All of our wounded in yesterday's engagement who fell into their hands were left behind. Col. Dwight, of the Excelsior Brigade, who was seriously wounded and taken prisoner was also left.

In the engagement yesterday the enemy suffered terribly. Gen. Ricketts was killed.

The enemy had a force here yesterday of 50,000 men, and only decided to evacuate after the brilliant bayonet charge of Gen. Hancock. A majority of the white inhabitants remain.

The number of the enemy now in our hands will reach about 1,000, including the wounded.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—The Merrimac came out to-day, but did nothing.

A rumor brought by mail, by boat from Yorktown, stated that the enemy have crossed the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridges in their rear. General McClellan is still pursuing.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The flag of truce which went up James river yesterday morning to receive released prisoners returned to-day, not having accomplished their object. This is the third time Gen. Wool has been deceived about the release of these prisoners.

The Jamestown and Yorktown passed down the river past the flag of truce at half-past one this morning, bound to Norfolk.

The gunboat Teaser came alongside yesterday forenoon to ascertain the object of the flag of truce. The Teaser is armed with one 100-pounder Parrott gun. All the officers of the Teaser, with one exception, were drunk.

A dispatch was received here this morning from Newport News that the Merrimac was in sight. The Monitor, &c., all got ready, but the Merrimac has not yet been seen here.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION.

Rebel Barbarity—Their Torpedoes—When the Evacuation Began—Rebel Council of War—Meeting in their Ranks.

[Correspondence (dated the 5th) in New York Tribune of Tuesday.]

About 3 o'clock this morning the building at Yorktown was fired, and Prof. Lowe and Gen. Heintzelman went up in a balloon and found it was their storehouse at Yorktown wharf. At daylight they reported the forts empty.

We captured a rebel gunner in the act of firing his piece. He said he was the last inhabitant of Yorktown. He had been firing the gun all night. I entered the rebel works at 4 A. M. Not a white man, woman or child was to be seen. Articles of clothing, stores, and officers' camp furniture, lay scattered everywhere. None of the tents or houses were destroyed.

The rebels appear to have commenced dismounting and carrying their guns back to Williamsburg, four days ago. Wagons have been engaged in transporting their ammunition, provisions and camp equipage for over a week past. Their sick and wounded, numbering over 2,000, were sent to Richmond ten days ago.

The rebel soldiers and negroes were at work on their intrenchments until 2 o'clock this morning, when their rear guard ordered the work to cease, and take up the march to Williamsburg. In the house of Mrs. Nelson, where Gen. Magruder had slept the night before the evacuation, I found several open letters lying unfolded on a table. Two were addressed to Gen. McClellan, one to the first Yankee who comes, and one to Abe Lincoln. The following is the contents of one of those to Gen. McClellan:

GENERAL MCCLELLAN: You will be surprised to hear of our departure at this stage of the game, leaving you in possession of this worthless town; but the fact is, McClellan, we have other engagements to attend to, and we can't wait any longer. Our boys are getting sick of this damned place, and the hospital likewise, so, good bye for a little while. ADJUTANT TERRY, C. S. A. M.

Tents were left standing with beds and articles of luxury in them. On the canvas and sides of the huts were caricatures of Yankee soldiers. Many of the tents were cut in different places. Four large trucks for carrying heavy guns stood near the dock, with an immense quantity of lumber.

In the inside intrenchments were wooden guns projecting from the embrasures. Fort Magruder, which we built strong works to reduce, was found to be a weak place. Its inside works were sand-bags, piled up with tops of wood painted black on the end.

On the parapets north-east of Yorktown, six guns were left. On the south side two smooth bores were found spiked. Portions of Yorktown were undermined. The magazine doors are forbidden to be opened, for fear of explosion. Torpedoes and shells, with a fuse fastened to small wires, lie in the roads, redoubts, &c. The 5th Regiment New York (Duryee's Zouaves) had five men killed and several wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

The 38th New York Volunteers, Col. Hobart Ward, had two men killed and four wounded by the bursting of a prepared shell. His regiment was among the first to enter the rebel works. The 40th New York Volunteers lost one man killed and two wounded. The 70th Regiment New York Volunteers lost two men killed. Other casualties have occurred.

As soon as the evacuation of Yorktown became known in the camps, the bands of the different regiments commenced playing amid cheering of the soldiers. The following order was sent to divisions and brigades at 7 A. M., from Gen. McClellan:

"Commandants of regiments will prepare to march, with two days' rations, with the utmost dispatch. Leave not to return."

At about 8 A. M., the troops began to march; the first regular cavalry and four batteries of artillery leading. Tents were struck, knapsacks strapped, and within an hour after the order was given, the troops were marching on beyond Yorktown. The gunboats ascended the river to cut off the retreat of the enemy.

The total force of the rebels, according to reports found at the headquarters of Gen. Magruder, was less than 70,000. No great battle is expected at Williamsburg, as the rebel troops, particularly those under Magruder, have mutinied on several occasions within two weeks. Five thousand of his men threatened to lay down their arms unless they received food and clothing.

The rebel council of war was held in Mrs. Nelson's house at Yorktown, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Jeff. Davis and two members of his Cabinet, Generals Lee, Magruder and nine other Generals were present. The debates were warm and exciting, but finally it was resolved to evacuate. The Generals intrusted with the orders of evacuation kept it a profound secret from the officers and men.

The honor of first entering the enemy's main works belongs to the 73d regiment of New York Volunteers, as will be seen by the following, sent in to headquarters:

YORKTOWN, Sunday, May 4—5 A. M.

Capt. JOS. DICKINSON, A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN:—Yorktown is evacuated, and I claim for my regiment (73d N. Y. V., Hooker's Division,) the honor of first planting the Stars and Stripes on the Rebel fortifications in the town of Yorktown.

W. R. BREWSTER, Colonel 73d N. Y. V.

Baggage belonging to officers and preserved stores belonging to the Medical Department have been captured. Letters and papers were found secreted in Mrs. Nelson's house, throwing much light on rebel movements. All the guns, about thirty, found at Yorktown, are spiked with the exception of two. Only two guns were left on the front works of the rebels.

The Texas Rangers left as our forces were advancing.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

At 12 o'clock last night (Saturday) a bright light in the direction of the enemy's water batteries attracted attention. At 1 o'clock A. M. a last and farewell gun was fired. From thence until daybreak all was silent. Our pickets advanced further than usual, and met no resistance. At 5 o'clock A. M. the pickets were relieved. Skirmishers were at once thrown out to ascertain the state of affairs, and at 6 o'clock A. M. Gen. Sameson, Colonel Gove of the 22d Massachusetts, and Colonel Black of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, ENTERED YORKTOWN. The 22d Massachusetts and part of the 13th New York were at once thrown into the works, and possession taken.

The fortifications of Yorktown are in the general shape of an elongated triangle, with the river for the base. In length they are five-eighths of a mile. They are strong, but not neat. They might have been taken by storm, with terrible loss; could have been taken by turning their right on the Warwick, after a severe battle; but have been taken without loss of any kind. One man was killed and three wounded by the explosion of a shell, attached to a torpedo in front of the works. They belonged to the Twenty-second Massachusetts.

I have just seen two deserters who have come in with a flag of truce. They tell a truthful story, thus: The enemy was possessed with great concern McClellan's gigantic preparations; they have shaken in their boots ever since we appeared before their lines; they have been on the point of leaving several times. On Friday morning last the work was commenced and continued all day; at night Lowe's balloon went up, and they thought they were detected. They then marched back in large force, which movement was brought to our particular notice. Saturday morning they again began to move. They continued all day with incontinent haste, and the last battalion of artillery marched out of their works at 1 o'clock this morning. Tents were left standing; guns merely spiked, and the trail ropes not even cut; the magazines not even blown up. Only the powder house, down on the river side, at the extreme end of their works, was burned, and exploded at 3 A. M. with a terrific report.

The camp inside the works was dirty and filthy, and the inclosure is filled with *debris* of every description.

The rebels left by land. They had no vessels to take them away. They had no railroad to West Point; they had no railroad to James river across the peninsula—all of which has been surmised and partially believed.

On the left the evacuation was conducted with the same haste. The enemy took the direct road to Williamsburg, which their advance reached yesterday forenoon. The deserters who have come in report that they are precipitate in their flight towards Richmond; that they will overwhelm McDowell, and, while we follow, they may appear before Washington. Had McDowell been sent to Urbana, as at first proposed, this army would have been *bagged*.

Gloucester Point is also evacuated. Their fortifications there are not so strong as supposed. A force of troops goes over at once to occupy it. Our gunboat fleet is now going up the river.

Our preparations were all complete for opening fright and early Monday morning. Our guns were of great calibre. The enemy was terrified at the projectiles they were assailed with from Battery No. 1, the only one yet opened. In a house in Yorktown, the best there, and evidently the headquarters of some general, were two of our unexploded shells. One was a 100-pound and the other a 200-pound Parrott. A contraband who lived in the house told us of the remarks made by the rebel officers when they were dug out and brought in. They were astonished at the size of the first. But when the 200-pounder was brought in, it caused the exclamation, "Great God! have we got to stand such things as those?"

The rebels, from all accounts, have a very heavy force of light artillery on the line. The deserters say that they claimed from 200 to 300 field pieces on the entire line. A very great many were in embrasures behind earthworks.

The army of the Potomac is disappointed in not having a battle, but a victory is still won—a great and bloodless one, too. The enemy is forced from his stronghold, and at no other point can he now fortify himself so strongly. No widows and orphans wail on this occasion. One more chance for life to every soldier. Their spirit is the same as ever. They will follow with alacrity. "ON TO RICHMOND" now—safely, speedily, and victoriously!

ARMAMENT OF OUR BATTERIES.

Battery No. 1—Five 100-pound Parrott's; one 200-pound Parrott's; 3,600 yards from fort.
Battery No. 2—Three 4½ inch Parrott's; 1,800 yards from Red Redoubt; five 20-pound Parrott's; seven 30-pound Parrott's; 2,000 yards from big gun.
Battery No. 3—Six 20-pound Parrott's; 1,800 yards from R. R.
Battery No. 4—Ten 13-inch mortars; 4,000 yards from Gloster.
Battery No. 5—Four 30-pound Parrott's; 1,800 yards from Red Redoubt.
Battery No. 6—Six 10-inch mortars; 3,000 yards from Redoubt.
Battery No. 7—Six 20-pound Parrott's.
Battery No. 8—Six 20-pound Parrott's.
Battery No. 9—Ten 10-inch mortars; 1,800 yards.
Battery No. 10—Seven 4½ inch siege and three 100-pound Parrott's.
Battery No. 11—Four 10-inch mortars; 2,000 yards.
Battery No. 12—Ten 10-inch siege mortars; 1,800 yards.
Battery No. 13—Six 20-pound Parrott's.
Battery No. 14—Three 100-pound Parrott's; one 200-pound Parrott's.
Redoubt A—Three field pieces.
Redoubt B—[illegible]
Redoubt C—[illegible]

COUNT MERCIER'S MISSION.

What He Told the Rebels at Richmond.

He Counsels Submission and Offers Friendly Mediation.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified among a people more skilled in State-craft than ours. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances, in Europe, without absorbing the attention of all the Cabinet, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James's visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not England know why he went, at all events, before he returned and resumed his amicable relation to the English Government?

The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French Government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels. He could not, as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government, remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that *a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world*, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them. At the same time, to save their honor and existence as a free people, the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown, their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscation of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this: To assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Lincoln's policy of voluntary and gradual emancipation by the slave States themselves, with the co-operation of the National Government, satisfies the conscience of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power is condemned on the same grounds as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interests of commerce, civilization and true philanthropy.

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no armistice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defence of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his communication at Richmond, most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington on a French war-vessel, the deck of which is the "soil of France." This is the first time in history of the close meeting of the two sovereignties. The President and Mr. Seward received M. Mercier at the Navy-yard, on his approach to the capital—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on the deck of the Gassendi, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powers of the world, tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant. Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France is entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secretary of State, and the President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says to all the world, "We are masters of the position."

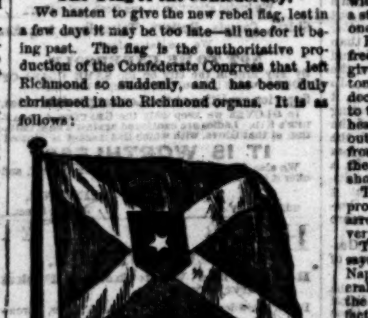
On the other hand the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels. Their Congress adjourns precipitately, leaving numerous communications from Jeff. Davis, whom they call their "President," unopened on their table. They adjourn when the fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The next result is the abandonment of Yorktown by Gens. Lee and Jo. Johnston, the best point for defence in the Southern Confederacy, and the retreat, in tumult and disorder, of the best army that Jeff. Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the shame of discomfiture in death.

On the dispersion of the armies of Gens. Jo. Johnston and Beauregard, which Jeff. Davis can neither accelerate nor prevent; for he is no longer the shadow of a Power—the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln, and enforced on the insurgents by the French Government as a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufactures of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will but reveal new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

The Flag of the Confederacy.

We hasten to give the new rebel flag, lest in a few days it may be too late—all use for it being past. The flag is the authoritative production of the Confederate Congress that left Richmond so suddenly, and has been duly christened in the Richmond organs. It is as follows:



The Richmond *Examiner* in describing its points says:

On the field *gules* (red) a saltier argent (white); a Norman shield azure (blue) charged with a sun or (yellow.)

A Loyal North Carolina Regiment Formed by Gen. Burnside.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Advices received from Burnside's Division states that a regiment of loyal North Carolinians has been organized, Capt. Potter, of Gen. Foster's staff, being appointed Colonel. Two companies of our troops had left for Washington, N. C., to form the nucleus of the regiment. A large number of Union men had voluntarily come and taken the oath of allegiance, and they will be armed and equipped by Burnside to defend their homes against the rebels. Our troops have captured horses enough to mount two companies of cavalry, and make frequent dashes among the rebels.

The Miner's Strike at Pottsville, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The strike among the miners near Pottsville is becoming serious. The employees not complying with their demands, the miners stopped the pumps causing serious damage to property from the flooding of mines. The mines of the Forest Improvement Company are rapidly filling up with water. Several infantry companies of home guards leave here this afternoon to prevent further damage. The Reserve Grays of this city, leave soon for the scene of the difficulties at Pottsville.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX BILL AS AMENDED.

"BOSTON PLAN" REPORTED BY A MINORITY.

Gen. McDowell's Negro Squad

A New Commander for Kansas.

Surprise of Foreign Ministers at the Rebel Skedaddles.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1862.

The Rebels in Fredericksburg say Jeff. Davis's Capital has been temporarily moved to Danville, N. C., and they predict the defeat of Banks and McDowell.

Jeff. Davis's coachman has been taken as a body servant by Gen. McDowell. He is as black as midnight, but reads and writes and bears the cross examination from Generals and correspondents without a flaw in his testimony, which is entirely credited.

The tax bill, as reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, contains a few important changes additional to those already telegraphed you. Distilled liquors manufactured after the passage of this bill, stand twenty cents a gallon; malt liquors at one dollar a barrel; licenses to rectifiers, twenty-five dollars for each five hundred barrels. Each of the sections taxing horse dealers, cattle brokers and manufacturers, has been stricken out. Coal oil distillers are to pay fifty instead of twenty dollars. Candles three per cent. Ground coffee one cent instead of three mills. Confectionery one cent instead of two cents. Tobacco, including snuff and prepared smoking, twenty cents a pound; cigars from ten to thirty-five cents. The taxes on corn brooms, wooden pails, &c., straw, felt, silk, and woollen hats or bonnets, hoop skirts, ready made clothing, paper, blacking, patent or enamelled cloth, buck and doeskins, machine belting, wine made of grapes, furs, and raw cotton, are all stricken out. Wood screws are taxed one and a half cent. Salt six cents. Railroad iron re-rolled seventy-five cents. Harness leather seven mills. Oil dressed and deer skins two cents. Lime and Roman cement are added to exempted articles. Carriages, watches, musical instruments, gold or silver plate, and private billiard tables are exempted. The tax of a dollar on dogs, and of $20 on billiard tables for hire, is retained. Horned cattle over eighteen months are taxed 30 cents; calves 5 cents a head; all sheep 5 cents. Passenger travel on rail cars, steamboats, horse cars, and steam ferries is taxed 3 per cent. on the gross receipts; passenger and freight transit over tolled bridges is taxed the same; insurance companies the same. Passports are taxed three dollars. Stamps for patent medicines and perfumery when purchased in quantities under five hundred dollars, are five per cent.; over that amount ten per cent. Bills of exchange, promissory notes, and bank checks, over ten and under twenty dollars, are taxed one per cent. each; letters of credit fifty cents. Bills of lading to domestic ports are exempted. Express packages, where the carriage is twenty-five cents, are taxed one cent; over twenty-five cents and under a dollar, two cents; over one dollar 5 cents. Telegraphic messages one cent where the first ten words cost twenty cents, three cents where the cost is greater. Insurance policies all ten cents. Leases, manifests, passage tickets and appeals at law are exempted. Playing cards from one to five cents a pack. The final clause of the bill repeals the twenty million direct tax act after this year. These are all the changes in the tax.

The Confiscation Committee of the Senate are Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Harlan, Cowan, Sherman, Willey, Henderson, Harris, and Wilson. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, was originally appointed, but declined, and Mr. Harlan substituted.

It is known here that General Lovell with the whole New Orleans army has reinforced Beauregard.

Gen. McDowell is organizing fugitive blacks into companies under officers of the same color, and has established a regular line of promotion among them, paying from 25 cents and one ration to full day laborers wages. White soldiers are henceforth to handle the musket only.

Col. Jennison of Kansas is here, and feels sure of his ability to prove the charge of secession proclivities on Gen. Sturgis.

Gen. James Craig, the ex-Missouri Congressman, is to be put in command of the department of Kansas.

Count Mercier and other foreign ministers are thunder-struck at the evacuation of Yorktown. He (Mercier) had written as sober truth boasts heard at Richmond, and expected a rebel victory on the Peninsula. He says he don't know what to think now.

The President and Secretary Stanton, who left for Fort Monroe night before last, are expected back to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate will without unnecessary delay proceed to consider the tax bills which have been presented, and it is thought the report of the Committee on Finance will be adopted without material change. The tax of twenty cents per gallon on whisky and twenty cents per pound on tobacco, it is estimated will yield $40,000,000. Should the views of the minority of the Committee prevail, it is supposed the revenue from this service would be considerably increased.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says the report of the Finance Committee in the Senate upon the tax bill is accompanied by an amendment offered by Senator McDougall, one of the Committee, as a substitute for the whole bill.

The bill proposes to raise a revenue from the following sources: first, capital, active and circulating, to be reached by a tax on sales and transfers on receipts of some classes of business, as hotels, &c., $110,000,000; second, capital, fixed and realized, income duties on interests from interest paying bonds and securities, $10,000,000; third, excises on spirits, malt liquor, and manufactured tobacco, $40,000,000; fourth, duties on legacies and inheritances granted, from one to eight per cent., $7,000,000.

The system of the payment by ad valorem stamps is adopted throughout. The officials employed to be, first, a Commissioner of Internal Revenues at Washington to supervise all; second, inspectors in the several districts with deputies to be appointed by them; third, a stamp agent in each district, or more than one, if necessary, for the disposal of stamps.

Prisoners captured at Yorktown converse freely respecting the war, except they refuse to give information of the strength of Gen. Johnston's army. Capt. Lee, one of their number, declares that the South will continue to fight to the last; that their reverses have not disheartened them. They expect to be driven out of Virginia and all the border States, and from their seaport towns, but when we meet them in the interior, man for man, they will show us that they are unconquerable.

The *Tribune* learns that David Forbes, a prominent citizen of Falmouth, was yesterday arrested as a spy. The evidence is said to be very strong against him.

The New York *Times's* Washington dispatch says: You were informed last night that J. Napoleon Terman, an Austrian, lately on General Fremont's staff, had been confirmed by the Senate as a Brigadier General. This fact has astounded the knowing ones of Washington, and especially the foreign Diplomatic corps. Count Mercier avers that when he was with the French Embassy at Madrid, he knew Zerman as an adventurer and imposter at that Court.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says it is known here that a secret organization exists at Dubuque, Iowa, to resist the taxation of Federal taxes. The ringleaders in this movement are known to the Government and its eye is upon them.

The Flag Hoisted at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 6.—This morning Major Davis, of the Harris Light Cavalry, established his headquarters in the Farmer's Bank in Fredericksburg, as Provost Marshal of the city, hoisting the Stars and Stripes permanently for the first time in the town since the rebellion. Our pickets are thrown out beyond this city, and we are in quiet possession of the entire place, and yesterday a large amount of flour, corn, rice, hospital and other stores, ammunition, &c., were discovered and seized, together with several stand of arms. President Buchanan's Postmaster was yesterday arrested in the Postoffice, and will be held in custody until an equivalent for the money plundered from the Postoffice Department is disgorged.

Secessionists in Fredericksburg say that the Capital of the Southern Confederacy has been temporarily removed to Danville, North Carolina.

From Gen. Burnside's Department.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Haze from Newbern, May 3d, has arrived. Nothing new had occurred at Newbern or Beaufort since last advices.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

REBEL CAVALRY SCOUTING AROUND.

ALARM RAISED AT PADUCAH.

Nothing New From Corinth or Fort Pillow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 7, 1862.

Our city was thrown into a state of fervent excitement last evening by a report that Paducah had been captured. It turned out a big scare based on the fact that some of the Curtis Cavalry, out on a reconnoitre, from Fort Herman, encountered some of Clay King's rebel cavalry, and that he had captured about 200 of our men. Some of our men escaped and came into Paducah and reported that Clay King followed them to the edge of the town. Gen. Strong immediately sent two regiments to reinforce Col. Noble.

[Mr. A. H. BODMAN, of Chicago, one of our Cairo correspondents, went to Hickman a few days ago, since when nothing has been heard of him; and as he had got into the vicinity of this encounter, the belief is current at Cairo that he is a prisoner of Clay King's gang. We hope this may prove untrue.—EDS. TRIB.]

The steamer Liberty passed by here without stopping. Gen. Strong at once sent a steamer after her and placed the officers under arrest. It was a misunderstanding on the part of the Captain. He landed some coal barges about a mile above town and was on his way below to get some empty barges. His employers are furnishing coal to the Government.

Nothing of importance to-day from the Tennessee River. Skirmishes still continue between our advance pickets. Some of our cavalry made a charge on some of the rebel pickets and drove them back, and discovered, as they supposed, on the opposite side of the creek, two pieces of artillery: but when they captured them they turned out to be wooden guns. Our forces are still on the advance.

The river is falling very fast here. The Illinois Central will run cars in here on Monday, as the water has fallen sufficient to permit the repairs of their track.

CAIRO, May 7.—No intelligence from Pittsburg has been received within the last twenty-four hours.

Arrivals from Commodore Foote's flotilla report no change in movements below.

A number of our cavalry from Fort Heiman were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry while out on scouting duty, and driven into Paducah. Fugitives reported that several of their comrades had been taken prisoners, but little credit is given to report. Two of them made their way to Columbus, and it is supposed that others have by this time returned to their camps.

All the fortifications on the Mississippi have recently been strengthened, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Duff, 2d Illinois artillery, so that they command the river from below as well as above.

PADUCAH, May 7.—Five more of Curtis's Horse came into town yesterday afternoon. Sergeant Brainard was among them, and from him we learn that the Union scouting party consisted of one hundred and twenty men, under command of Major Shaffer, and that they were completely surprised by Jeff. Thompson's cavalry near the State line while eating their supper Monday night. His impression is that Major Shaffer was killed, together with some others of the command, and others taken prisoners. The first squad of eleven that arrived on Monday night, were J. W. Holley, E. M. Tibbetts, A. Howelider, F. M. Eykecht, J. Schuyler, Tower J. Naring, and four others whose names I did not learn. Five more arrived yesterday—Sergeant Brainard, Corporal Schiliker, B. F. White, Bishop and Charles Warner. Last night four more came in, viz: privates Bushmire, Frank Selverizer, and Martin, of company F. This morning a fresh arrival came in under Lieut. J. A. Smith, of six men: privates Neelting, Weigard, Schoemaker, Carlisle, Bentendorf and Houber.

The surprise is unaccountable, as the command were perfectly aware that this large force of rebel cavalry was only eight miles distant from them at noon.

Last night at eight o'clock, when the train left Mayfield, 25 miles distant, a body of 1,000 cavalry were within three miles of that place.

Two regiments of infantry, the 60th and 63d Illinois, arrived this morning from Cairo, and are encamped in this city.

PADUCAH, May 7, 2:30 P. M.—Two officers and nine more men of Curtis's Horse have just arrived. The names of the two former are Hickboon and Rackreck, and the privates are Evans, Bruslemyer, Hudson, Meyer, Marsh, Vandukerder, Beckmie, Sheits and Kriser. All agree that their commander was shot once or twice, and fell; but whether dead or a prisoner they could not inform me.

There is nothing from Corinth to-day.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

Arrival of Gov. Harvey's Remains in Madison, Wis.

The Funeral Obsequies.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 7, 1862.

The remains of Governor Harvey arrived in this city last evening at 5 o'clock, by a special train from Chicago, in charge of the Committee of State officers who went to your city to receive them, and a committee on the part of the citizens of Madison, who met them at Janesville. The father and mother of the deceased, and also his brother, John S. Harvey, Esq., of your city, came on the train. A funeral cortege, numbering many of the citizens in carriages, and a military guard of honor, escorted the remains to the Capitol, where they were placed in state in the Assembly, and a guard of honor placed over them during the night. The desks from the Assembly chamber have been removed, and the chamber is very tastefully decorated for the occasion. A fine portrait of the lamented deceased is placed above the Speaker's chair, draped with crape, with flags arranged above and on each side of it. The bier is covered with the American flag and the coffin with flowers, with beautifully arranged boquets in vases at the head and foot, while forget-me-nots are strewn about it. The Clerk's desk, in front of the Speaker's stand is adorned with geraniums and other house-plants; knots of crape are fastened over the windows, and the gallery is hung with emblems of mourning. A military guard of honor from the Nineteenth regiment, were stationed about the bier, with shouldered muskets and rigid, impassive faces, over all that remained of the man whom all so loved and honored, but whom we are to see no more forever.

The funeral ceremonies were set down for 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, (Thursday,) but circumstances of a controlling nature induced the committee of arrangements to change the hour for 4 o'clock this afternoon. This change of course prevented so general an attendance as otherwise would have honored the occasion. Yet notwithstanding, the attendance was very large and the sorrow universal. All business was suspended during the progress and moving of the procession.

The following was the order of procession:

Band.
Military Companies.
Clergy.

19th Wis. Vol.	S. S. Dixon, Chief Justice. / Byron Paine, Associate Justice. / J. T. Lewis, Secre'y of State. / J. H. Howe, Attorney General. / W. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller.	Hearse.	Edward Salomon, Governor. / O. Cole, Associate Justice. / S. D. Hastings, State Treasurer. / J. L. Pickard, Supt. Pub. Ins. / W. H. Watson, Private Secretary.	Guard of Honor. 19th Wis. Vol.

Relatives of the Deceased.
Committee of Arrangements.
General Staff and Officers of the U. S. Army.
Resident Physicians.
Judges.
Senators and Members of the Assembly.
Mayor and City Council.
Assistant State Officers.
Clerks of the State Departments.
Chancellor and Professors of the State University.
Officers of the State Historical, State Agricultural Societies.
Members of the Bar.
Students of the State University.
Fire Department.
Civic Societies.
Citizens.
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession, formed according to the above programme, was half a mile long and moved from the Capitol at half past four o'clock. It proceeded to a beautiful grove within Forest Hill Cemetery, some two miles and a half west of the city, which overlooks the city of Madison, the State University, and the beautiful lakes which are the pride of its people, where appropriate religious exercises were performed by Rev. Mr. Kinney of Janesville. A choir sung the appropriate funeral hymns, "Blessed are they that mourn," and "There is rest in the grave." And thus the grave has closed over a sterling patriot, a good citizen, a devoted husband and a Christian gentleman.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass., offered a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Starke of Oregon.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented petitions from citizens of Maryland, asking for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the better enforcement of the fugitive-slave law. Also, a petition of W. B. Bowie, asking for compensation for a slave who was appropriated to the military service of the Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill making appropriations to reimburse the sinking fund of the officers of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the temporary clerks of 1862. Passed.

Also, the House bill to provide for the deficiency for the payment of volunteers, and for the payment of troops in the Western Department. The bill appropriates over $30,000,000.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa asked how many men were in the army.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts thought there were from 500,000 to 530,000. He could not say exactly.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Illinois thought it rather hasty legislation to attempt to pass a bill like this. It would be better to wait till the bill was printed.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the bill was printed and had laid on the table three weeks.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it was the House bill that was on the table, and that the bill just reported was from the Committee this morning. He thought we ought not to appropriate the people's money carelessly.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this was the manner of appropriating which had always been pursued. The Finance Committee could not know all things. How many men there were in the army the department cannot tell exactly. No more of the appropriations will be used than is absolutely needed, and it is a perfectly safe way of making the appropriation. If the Senator was so careful of the Treasury he should examine into these facts. There was no foundation for anything like a general splurge against the Financial Committee for carelessness in making appropriations.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. sent to the Clerk's desk dispatches from Gen. McClellan concerning the occupation of Williamsburg; also a dispatch from Gen. Harlduff.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution that the Committee of Commerce inquire whether any legislation is necessary in relation to vessels belonging to loyal citizens, heretofore, which had been seized and confiscated by the rebels, and recaptured at New Orleans and other places. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., claimed it was absolutely impossible for the Department to keep a strict account of the exact number in the army. Regiments were continually changing and losing men by disease, &c., and the Department cannot tell at any moment the precise number.

Mr. GRIMES thought if the officers of the army were obliged to make proper returns promptly, this difficulty would be obviated.

The bill was laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, also, reported the House bill to provide increased revenue. Passed.

Mr. SAULSBURY of Del., objected to its present consideration, and Mr. Sumner's resolution to expel Starke, and it was laid over.

Mr. McDOUGALL of Cal., from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Capt. D. G. Farragut. The bill authorizes the payment of advances made by him while in California. It passed.

A Committee from the House appeared and impeached Judge Humphreys of Tennessee.

The Vice-President said the Senate would take proper order in the premises.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendments to the Georgetown Railroad bill, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a bill for the appointment of military store keepers.

The bill to limit the number of Brigadier and Major Generals was debated without action.

The President announced the Select Committee on the Confiscation bill, as follows: Mr. Clark of New Hampshire, Chairman, and Messrs. Collamer of Vermont, Harlan of Iowa, Cowan of Pa., Wilson of Mass., Harris of N. Y., Sherman of Ohio, Henderson of Mo., and Willey of Va.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the House, calling for regimental and brigade reports of the battle of Shiloh, says that Gen. Grant's is the only one received up to the 2d inst.

The speaker has appointed Representatives Bingham and Pendleton of Ohio, to present to the Senate the impeachment of Judge Humphrey of Tenn., alluded to yesterday in the report of the House proceedings.

Mr. ELIOT of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill establishing a port of entry and delivery in the collection district of Beaufort, S. C., at or near Hilton Head, to be called the port of Port Royal; providing for the appointment of a collector at a salary of $1500 per annum, and for weighers, gaugers, &c. He remarked that a letter from the Secretary had been sent to the Committee, stating the importance of this measure.

The bill was passed.

Mr. CRISFIELD of Kentucky caused to be read the resolution of the Maryland Legislature, appropriating $10,000 for the relief of the families of those of the Massachusetts 6th, who suffered by the 19th of April riot in Baltimore, and the response of the Massachusetts Legislature in acknowledgement of the generous sympathies and kind and paternal feelings they exhibited, which should always prevail among the States of the Union.

Mr. CRISFIELD then said these proceedings afforded some sign of a restoration of peaceful relations, while we were receiving accounts of the glorious success of our arms.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nebraska contested election case.

Considerable debate ensued, participated in by Mr. MORTON, the contestant, who argued his right to the seat now held by Mr. Daly.

Mr. DALY supported his claim to the seat. Both parties contended that the other had resorted to fraudulent votes.

Mr. DAWES replied to Voorhies's speech yesterday.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Ill. moved to table the whole subject.

Carried—64 to 38.

This vote retains Daly in his seat.

Adjourned.

OUR FLAG IN NEW ORLEANS.

COMPLETENESS OF THE VICTORY.

Eleven Rebel Gunboats and the Hollins Turtle Captured.

First Federal Reports of the Action.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from Havana, May 3d. The gunboat Daniel Smith arrived at Havana on the 30th from Fort Jackson April 26th. The attack on the rebel forts commenced on the 18th. On the 23d Com. Farragut, in the Hartford, and thirteen steamers passed the forts, and Gen. Butler landed 4,000 men above. The rebels lost eleven gunboats and the Hollins turtle "Manassas." Our forces took 400 prisoners. We lost over fifty men, and our gunboat Verona was also sunk.

On the 24th, a flag of truce was sent to Commodore Porter, asking conditions for surrendering, to which Porter replied, "No conditions."

Our flag now waves over the Custom House in New Orleans.

The Verona and rebel steamer Webster, iron clad, had a splendid engagement. The Webster running into the Verona and sinking her, but before going under, the Verona's crew poured in a volley of eight guns, so destructive and crushing that both the Webster and Verona went down together.

Arrangements for the surrender were to be made on the 27th, the day after the dispatch left.

The Ram Manassas was sunk by the steamship Mississippi. Our forces sent a small boat to the five rafts, and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm. Rebel loss unknown.

An American war steamer reports capturing three rebel steamers and sent them to Key West, and chased another into Bahia Honda.

Twenty mortar and three gunboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days incessant firing. The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats. The rebels sent five rafts down the river, but they did little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but it was speedily extinguished.

FROM GEN. BANKS'S COLUMN.

Gallant Action of New York Cavalry.

NEW MARKET, VA., May 7.—Yesterday afternoon a detachment of the 9th New York cavalry made a reconnoissance to Harrisburg. When five miles this side they encountered upwards of 200 of Ashby's cavalry. They charged upon them and pursued them within two miles of the town. Ten rebels were killed and six taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and a battalion adjutant taken prisoner. The work on our side was done with the sabre, and was a very gallant affair.

An officer from Mount Jackson, this morning, says the guard at the bridge, near that town, reports that the guerrilla cavalry attempted last night to burn the bridge, but were repulsed.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Private advices state that General Banks's army was still at Newmarket, awaiting forage and provisions.

Davenport Grain Elevator Destroyed.

DAVENPORT, May 7.—The Grain Elevator in this city, belonging to J. P. Townsend & Co., of Boston, containing 8,000 bushels of corn and wheat and 3,000 barrels of meal, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $45,000. Building and grain insured in New York offices for $7,000.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Australasian at N. York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Australasian from Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown the 27th ult., arrived here this P. M.

The news is quite meagre.

The steamer Tubal Cain had left Liverpool for Nassau with a very heavy cargo of arms and ammunition for the South.

The London *Star* gives a report, that the Austrian Government had demanded explanations relative to Palmerston's late speech on Italy, so far as regards the retention of Venetia.

The *Times* has a sarcastic editorial on Lincoln's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving, and thinks it quite premature, as the affairs at the time were most critical and battles were impending. It asks the meaning of that part of the proclamation which refers to "deliverance from foreign invasion and intervention." It scarcely thinks it can be for the tardy justice done in the Mason and Slidell affair.

It is proposed to consolidate the public departments of France in one union security of 3 per cent. Bourse heavy and declining 70f.35c.

Garibaldi had renounced his intention of going to southern Italy. It is reported that Victor Emanuel will remain some time in Naples, and thence go to Rome. The French and Italian troops had come to an engagement for the suppression of reactionary movements on the Papal frontiers, and were acting in concert.

A Shanghai dispatch, March 5th, says it is rumored that the rebels intend to attack Foo-Choo.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The *Times* has an editorial on the American struggle. It sees nothing for the blacks but slavery, extermination or expulsion.

A weekly journal is to appear in London next week advocating the cause of the rebels.

The *Literary Gazette* is defunct after an existence of 45 years.

The treaty of commerce between Russia and Turkey has been ratified.

There has been a battle between the Turks and insurgents in Albania. The Turks lost 400 men and 4 cannon.

What Constitutes Treason—Important Decision at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The United States Circuit Court in its April term, 1861, by its Grand Jury, found an indictment of treason against James W. Chenowith, for furnishing supplies and munitions of war to the rebels. At the present term, ex-Senator Pugh, counsel for defendant, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the first clause of section third, article third of the Constitution, which provides that "treason shall consist only in levying war," refers to rebellion; while the second clause, "or adhering to their enemy's in giving aid and comfort" relates only to a public war with a foreign enemy. Justice Swayne gave his decision yesterday, sustaining the motion by quashing the indictment.

Hostilities in Mexico—The French in Orizaba—Juarez Preparing to Retreat.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Vera Cruz dates of the 24th ult. state that the French had opened hostilities and taken possession of Orizaba. Cordova has declared for Almonte. The British Minister is said to be holding a private interview with Doblado at Puebla.

The Mexicans have received reinforcements of 9,000 men, and Gen. Saragossa would dispute the march of the French.

The Spanish troops on the Island of St. Domingo had attacked the Haytiens, and some batteries and troops have been sent there. The Spanish claim title to certain lands, which the Haytiens will not yield.

Return of Ohio Officers.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Capt. Hazlett, of the 2d Ohio, arrived here on sick furlough. Neither himself, Capt. Kinney, nor Lieut. Dial were taken prisoners at Pulaski, as reported from Louisville yesterday. Capt. Hazlett regrets the report of his taking parole.

Departure of Mr. Cameron for Russia.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Among the passengers on the Persia were Minister Cameron, Bayard Taylor, and Bishop Lewis of Ontario. She has $560,000 in specie.

New Advertisements.

LOST.—In going from Brand's Gallery on Lake st., to Clark, on Clark to Randolph, on Randolph to Wells, a Gold Breastpin, enclosing Hair Landscape, marked on back "M. E. Scripps." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

LOST—On Tuesday night, a package containing accounts, &c. &c. wrapped in a yellow wrapper. The parcel is of no use to any one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. Apply at R. M. & O. J. HOUGH'S, 79 Wells street, up stairs.

WANTED—Good Butter Packer. To be well recommended. Apply to No. 11 So. Lasalle street, room No. 4, up stairs.

WANTED.—A Widower (aged 30) with a small family, wants a competent housekeeper. [illegible] please address No. 47 P. O. Box, De Kalb, Indiana.

WANTED.—Situation wanted by a German Ladies' Shoemaker, as cutter or salesman. Speaks German, English and French. Apply to Mr PAUL MARTIN, Worth street, opposite May.

WANTED—An American Lady who has had considerable experience, desires a situation as Housekeeper in a private family, or to do sewing and dressmaking, which she is fully competent to perform, she doubts not, satisfactorily. Communications addressed to Miss A. A. S., Chicago P. O. will be immediately answered, in person or as desired. References given and required.

WANTED.—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family. Good city references required. Apply at 302 West Lake street, opposite Union Park.

WANTED.—A man who has had several years experience in the clothing, dry goods, fancy goods and W. I. goods business, has traveled extensively in the West for commission houses, is in want of a permanent situation in some business above mentioned. Can give good references. Salary low. Address "J," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A Partner with $5,000 CASH. The subscriber is desirous of finding some fair business man who has $5,000 he may wish to invest in a first-class manufacturing business in Chicago. The money is required to purchase stock, and can be turned into cash in 30 days at any time. The business is first-class and safe beyond doubt, established and in the hands of one who understands it in all its branches. Will yield at least 100 per cent. on money capital in use. A person having a general knowledge of Chicago business trade would be preferred. For particulars, address P. O. Box 2756.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—$30,000 worth of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars and Groceries, for city property or improved and wild lands in this State, Iowa or Wisconsin. Terms one-third cash, two-thirds land, stock and produce also taken in exchange. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to or address BUCHANAN & CO., No. 5 Dearborn street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3218.

WANTED.—Six first-rate, able bodied men, to enlist in Company A, 12th Illinois Cavalry Regiment (Col. Voss.) This regiment is now stationed at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., is fully equipped, and will in a few weeks join the grand expedition to NEW MEXICO, now being organized on the frontier. Horses, arms, clothing and all necessaries furnished, and pay to commence on joining the regiment. For particulars apply at Doggett & Ransom's, No. 30 North Clark street, at the "Zouave," 123 State street, or at the Metropolitan Hotel, to T. W. GROSVENOR, Capt. Co. A, 12th Ill. Cavalry.

MOULDERS WANTED—For Stove Plate, by WOOLSON, HITCHCOCK & CARTER, Cleveland, Ohio. Information can be had by applying to C. STARRETT, 317 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

MASONIC.—R. W. Bro. D. W. Thompson will rehearse the ritual of the Third Degree of Masonry, at Garden City Lodge Rooms, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Members of Cleveland Lodge and visiting brethren are requested to be present. By order IRA GOODALE, Secretary.

$.—WANTED—Agents (Local and Travelling) wanted, to make $75 to $100 per month, selling our new patented articles, wanted in every family. Selling rapidly. [illegible] Address J. W. RICE & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.—A fine residence, surrounded by shade trees, in the beautiful village of Evanston. Rent can be paid in board or improvements on the place. Inquire at Room No. 3 Kingsbury Block, or of John A. Pearsons, of Evanston.

TO RENT—The dwelling house No. 92 Wabash avenue, [illegible] Apply on the premises or at 37 Randolph street.

IN ELGIN.—House and Lot, with Barn and Garden, for sale VERY CHEAP. The premises are within five minutes' walk of the depot, and the house is suitable for a family of six or eight persons. [illegible] J. WALDRON, Elgin.

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (not suited for man and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had in the SOUTH HALF of the Stewart House. A more quiet, airy and pleasant location cannot be found in the city. [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—Located in a beautiful railroad town in Wisconsin. [illegible]

SLOAN & FERRELL—Commission Merchants for the sale of Flour, Grain and Mill Stuffs, Pork, Beef, Lard, Salt, Seeds and all kinds of Produce. No. 12 South Water street, Chicago. [illegible]
W. T. SLOAN. J. W. FERRELL.

$5 REWARD.—Stolen from the yard of the subscriber, No. 11 [illegible] a JET BLACK PUP, [illegible] JOHN F. CHASE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The stock and Fixtures of a small Hosiery and Notion Store. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY MOHAIRS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBEQUES,
Lavellas, Organdies,
LONDON GREYS,
FANCY CHECKS AND PLAIDS,
Persian s,
Printed Cambrics,
Lawns, Brilliants,
Delaines,
Fancy Prints,
THE LATEST STYLES,
VERY CHOICE,
At Prices as Low in Proportion as Staples.
Also, a full stock of
Notions, Gloves, Hosiery
HOOP SKIRTS,
DRESS BRAIDS, PARASOLS,
And other Seasonable Goods at Eastern Prices.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
74 & 76 LAKE ST.

PRICES REDUCED.
WE ARE SELLING
FOR CASH,

1C 10x14 Best Charcoal Tin Plate, for		$9.25
1X	" "	11.25
1C Roofing	" "	9.00
1X	" "	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION.
A large and complete stock of
GOODS FOR TINNERS USE,
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
NAILS, GLASS & FARMING TOOLS,
At the lowest market prices.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

THE GREAT SONG OF THE DAY, BY HENRY C. WORK.
Copies sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cts.
ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark St., Chicago.

PATENT METALLIC BURIAL Cases and Caskets,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,
May be obtained at
Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,
At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.

The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION, [illegible] They PROTECT the remains of the deceased from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. [illegible]
JNO. C. MILLER, Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

BURGLAR PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.
A Fine New Herring Safe,
With Burglar Proof Attachment, for sale cheap. Apply to
I. N. NASH,
No. 5 Pomeroy Building.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SOLID SOAPS,
AND
T. KINGSFORD & SON'S PURE STARCH.
Sold by all Grocers.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or shipment to Europe.

THE SOLLITT HOUSE IS A Large, Five-story Brick Building, finished and furnished in modern style, and situated in the business part of the city, convenient to the railroad depots, and is now open for the accommodation of the public. [illegible]

CASH ADVANCES.—The undersigned are prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES IN CASH on consignments of Produce to their friends in Boston, Oswego and New York, with the option of either market. VAN WAGENEN & CO., 158 South Water street.

ANY ONE HAVING A
TOP BUGGY,
Nearly New, of Good Make,
Which they wish to dispose of
FOR CASH
Will address
"BUGGY," Tribune Office.

LAKE FOREST ASSOCIATION.
CHICAGO, May 8, 1862.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.
An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held at the Lecture Room of the Second Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, May 8th, at 8½ o'clock. The Trustees will make a report of the affairs of the Association which will be prepared to report its transactions from the beginning. This will be an important meeting, and you are earnestly requested to be present in person or by proxy.
D. J. LAKE, Secretary.

BY JOHN RANKIN.
Crockery and Glassware,
Household Furniture, Family Soap, &c
AT AUCTION.
On Friday morning, May 9, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell at salesroom, 177 Randolph street, an invoice of white granite ware, comprising a general assortment. Also, assorted Yellow and Rockingham Ware. [illegible]
JOHN RANKIN, Auct'r.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between Selden & Young is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHAS. W. SELDEN. CARYL YOUNG.
The Exchange & Brokerage business will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, 104 Clark st.
CARYL YOUNG.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS TAKE NOTICE.—Any of you who have stocks of merchandise that you wish to dispose of for real estate, [illegible]

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients. [illegible] apply at Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND in this State and in Iowa, for sale or exchange [illegible]

"WILSON'S LARD TANKS." The undersigned being the sole and legal owner of the right of "Wilson's Patent Lard Tank," for the County of Cook, State of Illinois, [illegible]

MILLINERY.—Three first class Milliners wanted immediately. [illegible]

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—A competent Protestant girl, [illegible]

MUSIC.—A Lady of several years experience in teaching, [illegible]

The Tribune.
THURSDAY

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED OF SHILOH.

It is painful and mournful beyond expression to look upon the thousands of our countrymen wounded and dead in the desperate battle of Shiloh. The heart overflows with sympathy and grief as we think of the many homes made desolate, and as we hear the wail of orphans and widows, of relatives and friends and kindred who lament in anguish that refuses to be comforted the dear ones which this cruel and accursed rebellion has torn from them forever. Treason lifts its hands red with the blood of our bravest and best, and holds on its awful career of cruelty and murder. But its days are numbered; the dark measure of its crime and guilt is nearly full; and it will be forced to drink to the dregs the cup of vengeance and righteous retribution.

And while we gaze with horror and grief upon the terrible desolation and sweeping destruction of the battle-field, we cannot forget the courage, and devotion and heroism of all the brave men who bore aloft through all that driving storm the standard of freedom and the Union. Our hearts beat high with pride and exultation as we think of their unflinching and dauntless valor; our words cannot utter the depth of gratitude and admiration that swells within us for all they did and suffered on that long Sunday. But we grow strong and exult as we see the glorious truth rise in clear and living form, from the smoke and noise of that great conflict, that the loyal men of the Union are invincible; that they are more than a match for their foes even when they come in overwhelming numbers, with all advantages with them, and fight in the fairest spirit of rage and desperation. Treason and rebellion will always be beaten down and trampled under foot by men who are struggling for the great cause of freedom and the Union.

There come occasions in the history of all nations when their very life, and the existence of all they hold dearest, seem staked on some one conflict. Every country is called at some time, to go up to its Thermopylæ, and fight in some narrow pass, in great battles, for liberty and life. And though of the sons it sends up to meet the brunt of that decisive conflict, but few come back, yet it rejoices that it has such sons to give; it sees them fall with grief for their fate, but joy that they have died for their country; it keeps their memories fresh in its heart for all time; and tells their doom without a sigh, for they are Freedom's, now, and Fame's.

In many particulars the last terrible battle at Shiloh was such a decisive and important struggle. Could the rebels have destroyed Grant's army, and next Buell's, they hoped, and not without reason, to repair all the disasters of the last few months; regain Tennessee and Kentucky; carry the war to the Ohio river, and even beyond, far into the West and North. There was an awful responsibility resting on our army. Better that the numbers of our losses had been multiplied two or three fold than that Grant's army had been beaten. Enormous waste of life and limb was inevitable. No army can hold its position against the fierce and desperate onset of twice or thrice its numbers without being terribly cut up. There was but one way to avoid death and disaster—that was ignominious flight. To meet the overwhelming odds of the attack and hold the position could not be done but by standing up bravely against that terrible storm of fire and steel; and there was no possible way to prevent regiments being torn to pieces, ranks and corps of men being riddled, mangled and killed. Flight and safety, or disaster and victory, was the only choice; and who does not rejoice that the former was never thought of? Who does not exult that our army fought so gloriously and triumphed so greatly? Who would have the dead restored, at the price of dishonor and defeat? Sad and awful it is that so many brave men should be called upon to give their lives for the country. The blood boils and vengeance leaps against the barriers that hold it back, as it looks upon the rebellion and treason that have wrought this bloody work; but we rejoice and thank Heaven that when the cause of the Union and human freedom demanded the sacrifice, so many of her children gladly and bravely gave their lives for the country. The lasting results of their struggles and sufferings—the priceless benefits secured by their loyalty and heroism—will compensate a thousand fold for all loss and disaster. Secession staggers beneath the tremendous blows it received at Shiloh. Let the armies elsewhere imitate the courage and devotion of that which fought so long, and triumphed at last in that desperate conflict, and this rebellion will soon be vanquished, and Peace and Union be again restored. The great lesson taught by the battle of Shiloh, and proved to all men by the long list of its dead and wounded is, that the Army of the Union is invincible under all circumstances and against all odds.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR NEWS.

Capital is shrewd, has an eye well to the windward; merits all that Joseph Bagstock used to say of himself, "tough and —— sly." Capital looks out well for itself, or aims to do so, though nations fall and crowns tremble. Patriotic it is, to be sure, after its own fashion, but if it has a weakness, that weakness is caution. The Bourse feels a blow that shakes the empire, and foreshadows it afar off. Stocks go up and consols fluctuate according as the English Government is at peace or threatened with war. Capital everywhere is an excellent barometer, and the stock boards register the rise and fall of public confidence in the Government. A few months ago the 7 3-10ths Treasury notes were languid at 95 and 96, with other Government securities equally depressed. Men were as patriotic as they are now; but faith in the restoration of the Union was at a low ebb, and the financial barometer registered it exactly. Since then Donelson, Newberne, Pittsburg, New Orleans, Macon, Pulaski,—and up have gone the stocks. The ordeal is past, and confidence restored, and in lieu of a languishing market for Federal securities, men are eager to invest in them, and straightway the scale rises to 103 for 7 3-10th Treasury notes, and other stocks in proportion. Nor is this all. The railroads feel it at the broker's boards, and rejoice accordingly. Just in proportion to the progress made by the Federal armies, in the treatment and cure of the disease of infatuated Dixie, all descriptions of stocks and bonds are enhanced apace. There is then a National significance at this time in the marked improvement in the money market, and all loyal citizens may thank God and take courage at the tokens. It means that sagacious, cool, experienced men, who keep the run of matters and things have gained new confidence. They see that the rebellion is being crushed at home, that sympathy is stayed abroad, that a few more victories, and the rest of the work of subjugating traitors will become a mere local police duty, to be finished up at leisure, while all throughout the rescued South, Unionism will take new root, and civilization turn a fresh page. All this may be read in the money market, comparing it now with what it was in the dark days when the rebellion was yet new and the nation taken unawares by full grown treason.

CAST DOWN BUT NOT CURED.

It would be hard to find anywhere more devout worshippers of wealth and power than those Americans who boast of their country and its grandeur in one breath, and apologize for its faults to the illustrious stranger in the next. From long indulgence, this vice had grown into a ruling passion. It was one of the causes which encouraged the slaveholders to commence their rebellion. Who was so great a magnate as the Southern cotton-lord? Northern landlords bowed before him. Northern merchants sought his patronage. Northern toadies courted his condescending smiles. He was the autocrat of Northern watering places, the hoped-for husband of Northern belles. Ambitious mothers led their daughters into his path; obsequious fathers fawned upon him; admiring brothers flattered his whims. The sturdy, independent men, who rated him at his true value, he never met. He heard of them as low bred fellows, without intelligence, courage, or chivalry. And so he was taught to despise the North. He was impatient of being voted down by men, five of whom, he thought, would be no match for him on the battle field. He prided himself on his courage; the Northern man he looked down on as a coward. Animated by these feelings, he appealed from the ballot box, whose numbers were against him, to the sword, with which he thought he could easily overcome the adverse majority. It was the only means by which he felt sure of perpetuating his rule.

Now all is changed. The poor wretch has neither money nor rich friends, nor much remaining reputation for courage. The patriot loathes him, and the toady pities him, and the world laughs at him. But give him power and wealth again, and the same class of sycophants would proffer their homage; they would bow as low as ever, cringe as willingly, and submit as abjectly. Human nature never changes. Servility will not die while privilege lives. While there are lords there will be lackeys. The slave owner would soon forget his lesson and commence domineering again.

THE CONSTANCY OF THE PEOPLE.

If one would know how adversity ennobles a people, let him contemplate the conduct of the loyal masses of this country during the past ten months. We have passed through defeats, disgrace, and humiliation; but the popular faith and constancy rose higher with every reverse. There has been indecision in high places, incompetency in the camp, corruption, treachery, cowardice; there have been reverses resulting from the inevitable fate of war, from incompetence, from criminal carlessness, from conspiracy; but the people still hold on to the faith that matters would mend—they never asked for peace, armistice, or compromise. They had set their hearts on putting down the rebellion, and misfortune only made them the more determined. We know of nothing more grand or sublime than this popular constancy.

SUBVERTING THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

In the proposed Constitution of Illinois, the idea of *State Sovereignty* is distinctly proclaimed. This would reduce the Republic to the level of a league at will of independent sovereignties. Now the whole history of the formation of the Federal Constitution, is proof of the universally admitted failure of a Confederacy of States, and the rescue of the nation from anarchy, dishonor, insecurity of property, prostration of commerce and all the industrial interests. The nation was saved from the danger both of foreign intervention and of conflict between the States, by the establishment of a Supreme Government, recognizing the sovereignty of the whole people. This Southern rebellion grew out of the mischievous doctrine dove-tailed into the proposed fundamental law of Illinois.

☞ First we treated the rebels as our dear Southern friends—and they repelled us with insults and blows; next, as our erring brethren—and they struck the harder; then, as aliens—and they repented not; at last, as criminals—and they are seized with terror and despair. Their remaining hope is infatuation; their courage mere frenzy. We have finally learned our lesson. We know who we are dealing with. Men whose trade is oppression, never respect the *right*; but they do respect *power*.

☞ If a law-abiding citizen stops a drunken ruffian in the act of abusing his family and smashing his neighbor's windows, would it be right to make the good man pay the cost of prosecution, and repair the damaged windows? Such, in principle, is the question now before the people of this country. Doughfaces and traitors say we should make loyal men pay the expenses of the war, rather than confiscate the property of rebels.

The Question of Brigadiers.

"If the President could unmake about fifty of the Generals whom Congressmen and personal solicitation forced upon him, he would have room to do justice to such men as Col. Willich without subjecting the State to the sarcasm of the *Tribune*."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

One of the longest strings of Brigadiers of late was nominated upon the selection of Indiana Congressmen, and the *Journal* devoted a special article to their praise. The honors were worthily enough bestowed, for all that we know, and Col. Willich is quite as deserving of the higher rank as any that have attained it. But all cannot be served, and the quotation we have made from the *Journal* shows that to whatever extent the long list of Brigadiers may be carried, there will still be some, equally or more worthy, who have been overlooked in the distribution.

☞ As Major Eastman, 2d Wisconsin cavalry, in company with other officers of the army, was turning the corner of one of the streets of St. Louis, a few days since, his horse stumbled and fell on the pavement, breaking the Major's left arm and otherwise injuring him.

Lumbering Prospects in Minnesota.

The St. Anthony *News* says the amount of logs cut above the Falls the past winter will probably reach thirty-five millions of feet, of which twenty millions were cut on Rum river and the balance on the Upper Mississippi. Eight millions, it is estimated, will be sent over the Falls, leaving twenty-seven millions to be manufactured here. The amount of logs cut is about one million less than last year, yet the amount that will be manufactured here, will be larger by several millions than any previous season.

☞ The office of Surveyor General for Illinois and Missouri has been discontinued. The order will go into effect at the close of this fiscal year—the 30th of June next. The archives of the office will be retained at St. Louis, in charge of some suitable person, until the Legislatures of the two States shall have made suitable provisions for receiving and disposing of them. All applications for surveys afterwards must be addressed directly to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. The office is closed now simply because its present and prospective amount of business does not justify its longer continuance. The only surveys not yet completed for the district it embraces, are those for the swamp region of Southeast Missouri.

☞ Gen. Hunter is going at once into the business of instructing "contrabands" in the military art. Arms and equipments are undoubtedly on the way to Port Royal for this purpose. The Government is doubtless convinced that, while the enemy is employing thousands of slaves to continue the rebellion, it were worse than folly to neglect to make use of them upon the side of loyalty and the Government. The forts upon the coast will be garrisoned by them, and Gen. Hunter will reinforce himself with the loyal slaves flocking to the standard of the stars and stripes. We can hardly believe there is a pro-slavery Democrat who will find fault with the decision of the Government.

☞ Charles Kingsley has written a letter to the London *Times*, urging the propriety of a subscription for enabling the poor governesses to emigrate to the colonies. He does not think that women can ever compete with man in even the lighter handicrafts—such as typesetting—chiefly because she is physically weaker; her health is more uncertain; she is (at least at the present) worse trained to methodical labor; and her power of work ceases at least ten years sooner than man's, leaving her destitute in old age.

☞ The Union party movement in New York, inaugurated by the members of the Legislature, is gaining ground fast. Hon. John Willard, of Saratoga, member of the State Senate, and a life long Democrat, now subscribes to it; and Hon. John J. Taylor, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Western New York, also gives in his adhesion. It has been hinted that Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, of Syracuse, (Democrat), will be nominated for Governor under the new arrangement.

The Dread Reckoning.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Slavery is running up an awful account. It is entered upon the day book, but it should be posted up on the ledger that all may see how it stands. It would be in this form, viz:

SLAVERY,

To the People of the United States,	Dr.
To the number of Union citizens, whose lives were taken at the battle of [illegible]	[illegible]
To the number of wounded and prisoners, do.	[illegible]
To the number of widows made at the same battle	....
To the number of orphans do.	....

The accountant should then take up each battle and skirmish, and go through it in the same manner. Add:

To the number of lives of Union men lost by sickness in camp since the commencement of the rebellion	
To the amount of public property destroyed by the rebels	$
To the amount so stolen and appropriated to their own use	$
To the amount of private property destroyed or stolen by the rebels	$
To the amount of the national debt incurred to suppress the rebellion	$
To the amount of labor and means expended by the Sanitary Commission and the various soldiers' aid societies	$
To the value beyond the amount paid by Government for soldiers' wages, of the services of many of our volunteers in peaceful pursuits	$
To debts owed by Southerners to Northerners and not paid, on account of the rebellion	$
To damages caused by the general derangement of business caused by the rebellion	$
To the depreciation in the value of real estate	$

The accountant should then add all the loss of life and property within the rebel States, because it is the 300,000 slaveholders alone who are the really guilty parties. Dates should be given as far as practicable; and the account should be understated rather than overstated, that no one may justly find fault with its correctness. The number of widows and orphans made can be determined with practical accuracy by ascertaining the number of married men, with the number of their children, in a few regiments, and then making an average, for the doctrine of averages is now used in our courts of law by our Insurance Companies, and is universally acknowledged by business and scientific men to be a correct and safe method of ascertaining facts. The amount of depreciation in real estate can be ascertained by taking the total assessment as appears by the census of 1860, and then by finding the per centage of depreciation in the various States, and then striking an average. The account should be footed so as to show the total loss of life and property. It should be posted up from day to day, as new items are added. It should be published in all the newspapers of the country. Can we gather the details and returns of every unimportant election, and not collect these statistics which so vitally concern us?

Is it possible, in this civilized age and democratic country, we are suffering all of these awful calamities for no other purpose than that a comparatively few sensual, indolent, tyrannical and cruel aristocrats may continue on their dreary and barbarous lives, and thereby blight every community where they are?

Let every citizen see and realize the footings of their bloody and wasteful account. Let him decide definitely in his own mind what is the cause of all these calamities. Having ascertained the cause, let him fix upon the remedy, and then do what he can to enforce it. Let us not suffer for our ignorance, prejudice, or party spirit.

A Slave-Hunter Rebuked!

The following letter from Donn Piatt, Aid to Gen. R. C. Schenck, commanding a brigade in active service in West Virginia, in answer to a slaveholder's demand that two boys be surrendered to him, will commend itself to general approbation:

HEADQUARTERS, SCHENCK'S BRIGADE, MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, CAMP LEE, April 26, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. Schenck to reply to your letter of the 17th inst., in which you state that two boys, servants (meaning blacks—slaves) have been employed by officers of the 5th Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, belonging to the brigade; that the boys desire to return to you; and that you request the General to take measures for having them restored or sent back.

The General has sent for the boys, found them, examined and carefully interrogated them himself, and ascertains, from their account of themselves, that they left on their own accord, and prefer remaining where they are. He will not therefore interfere between you and them.

By your own admission these boys are not claimed by you as property of your own, but are represented as belonging to your son, James Armstrong, who, some time since, for reasons connected with his relation to the present disturbed condition of our country, abandoned his farm or household, leaving his servants behind him. If he had remained at home, as a true and loyal citizen, it is not probable that they would have followed his example, or sought place or employment elsewhere. But this fact does not materially affect the question. The decision of the General would have been the same if the boys were claimed as your own slaves.

You are aware, it seems, of the existence of a law, recently passed by Congress, prohibiting the use of our soldiers in returning to their masters fugitives from service. This law you must expect him to obey under his sense of duty as an officer; and he will obey it cheerfully, because it commends itself to his judgment and conscience as a necessary and wholesome enactment. It is neither reasonable to expect our armies, nor, in fact, possible for them, to carry along on the march the proper civil agents and process to enforce the statutory provisions in relation to fugitives. Our military forces have all their time and attention more appropriately occupied in the suppression of a causeless and infamous rebellion, instituted and sustained generally by the very men who, while they thus interrupt the due enforcement and execution of the law by the regularly constituted tribunals and ministers, are clamorous for help for their peculiar species of property which can have little possible protection outside of the Constitution and Union which they are treacherously seeking to overthrow.

The General commanding this brigade will, therefore, as has been stated to you, not interfere with the military force at his command between the claimant and the fugitive slave. He will neither allow the one class or the other as loafers about his camps. But if either of them, coming voluntarily within his lines, can be properly employed, within the scope of military restrictions and usages, as guides, servants, laborers, or in any other available capacity, he will not hesitate to so engage them or permit them to be engaged. He will punish any officer or private soldier of his command who may be caught either enticing or forcing a slave to leave his loyal master; but he will not lend his soldiers to be established as guards to prevent the escape of fugitives from bondage seeking their liberty.

In his camps, too, he is determined there shall be no disturbances occasioned by this peculiar relation and the claims to which it gives rise. If the master and the runaway, in case the latter be found at any time within our lines, can quietly agree, to their mutual satisfaction, that the old relation between them shall be restored, the General shall not permit interference to prevent such amicable adjustment of the question. But he shall not allow *force* to be used either by the master to reclaim his power, or by the officers and soldiers to resist the demand. Such conduct he would punish, on either side, as he would any other scene of disorder subversive of military rule and good discipline.

By order of Brigadier-General Schenck.

Very respectfully yours,
DONN PIATT, A. A. G.

Hon. Wm. Armstrong, New Creek, Va.

Parson Brownlow Vindicates the Loyalty of his Family.

Parson Brownlow, in a letter from his present residence at Crosswicks, near Bordentown, N. J., to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

I consider that the Petersburg *Express*, in announcing the arrival in that city of my wife and children, and the wife and children of the Hon. Horace Maynard, has mendaciously assailed the reputation and patriotism of these ladies, in stating that "though the husbands have evinced an unaccountable hostility to the South and its cause, they (the ladies) are firmly attached to the Confederacy!"

There is not one word of truth in this statement. Every member of my family, old enough to appreciate the horrors of this infernal rebellion, despise the so-called Confederacy and the unprincipled villains who inaugurated it. The only difference between me and them is, that I claim to be capable of despising the wicked concern, and all connected with organizing it, with more intense hatred than they can. But then I have trained them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," which implies obedience to law and order and an undying hatred of secession and its guilty authors.

The order was issued to these families by William M. Churchwell, Provost Marshal at Knoxville, giving them thirty-six hours in which to leave the Confederacy, leaving their houses and furniture behind, and escaping with a portion of their wearing apparel. Churchwell, who issued the mendacious order, no doubt took great pleasure in doing so. The hatred of Mr. Maynard's family grows out of Maynard having beaten him two thousand votes in that district in a contest for the United States Congress; the hatred for my wife and five helpless children grows out of my having convicted him of *falsehood and dishonesty*, in a court of justice, in a certain bank suit and huge swindle I brought against him. He ought now to drive out of the Confederacy five officers in his rebel regiment, who preferred the grave charge against him, at Richmond, of trying to draw from the paymaster of the army, upon false papers, *forty thousand* dollars more than he was entitled to.

Stanton and the Newspapers—The New York Leader Under Bars.

The New York *Leader*, (weekly paper) of Saturday last, had the following announcement:

I have been informed by telegraph, as the *Leader* goes to press, that it is the intention of Secretary Stanton to prevent the transit of this paper through the mails. Secretary Stanton holds, that unfavorable criticism upon his conduct of the War Department is calculated to weaken the administration and exercise an insubordinate influence in the army. If Secretary Stanton cannot submit to criticism, and supposes that he is an omnipotent power above and beyond public opinion, I think he is unspeakably destined to be disabused of this arrogant fallacy.

I will calmly await any coercive measures that may be adopted, and rejoice in the opportunity which they will afford to vindicate the freedom of the press from official tyranny, even though it may come from so overbearing and reckless a source as Secretary Stanton.

JOHN CLANCY.

A TRIP TOWARD CORINTH.

EXCHANGE OF WOUNDED PRISONERS

Condition of the Roads—The Rebel Camps—How we Guard Against A New Surprise—Rebel Hospitality.

[Special Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

While at Gen. Buell's headquarters this morning, I learned that 26 wounded rebel prisoners had yesterday been sent under a flag of truce to the enemy's lines under the personal direction of Dr. Murray, the Medical Director-in-Chief, and that a train of ambulances would be sent out at noon to receive an equal number of our wounded in exchange. The weather being propitious, I determined at once to improve this opportunity to pay a visit to the enemy's outposts, and making my way to Gen. McCook's Division, was fortunate enough to meet the ambulances just as they were starting. Having passed beyond the lines of the Second Division, we took a road leading over a succession of finely timbered ridges, and, after travelling about a mile, struck the main upper road to Corinth. Along this road we found our outmost infantry pickets—squads of from two to six men being stationed every sixty yards. Continuing on for a mile, we came up with the grand infantry guard—a regiment belonging to Gen. Crittenden's division. A mile farther to the south we passed the grand cavalry guard—a squadron of the 3d Kentucky cavalry. Another half a mile brought us to our most advanced mounted videttes, posted at commanding points a short distance from each other on each side of the road. With cocked carbines across their saddles and drawn swords the troopers kept their horses heads steadily turned toward the enemy, hardly throwing a glance at the string of ambulances as they were driven past them. Being beyond the protection of Union arms, the white flag was unfurled and its bearer ordered in advance of the party. We had not quite moved a quarter of a mile further on, when a detachment of cavalry suddenly came around a bend of the road and rode rapidly toward us. All supposed first, from their dirty gray and butternut dress, that the rebels were approaching; but upon coming up they proved to be the scouts belonging to Gen. McClernand's division, who had been making one of their regular excursions into the enemy's lines, disguised as rebels. Hearing of the object of our expedition, they were anxious to take the places of our drivers, but this proposition, however, was declined by the medical officer in command.

On both sides of the road, traces of the precipitate retreat of the rebels on the evening of the 7th, became now visible. Caissons and wagons stood here and there, with their wheels up to the hubs in mud. Light and heavy ammunition—cartridges, shells, solid and grape shot—were scattered about in piles. Tents, cooking utensils, muskets, cartridges, hundreds of coats and pants, blankets, barrels and bags of flour and bacon were lying about promiscuously—in short, the most positive evidence that the enemy fell back hastily, and in apprehension of immediate and vigorous pursuit, which, unfortunately, was not made by our Generals.

I was riding about the abandoned rebel goods and chattels, hoping to find some trophy worth carrying off, when a shout, "Here they are!" from the flag bearer, induced me to forego my search. Passing to the front, I could make out a "solitary horseman" in the middle of a cornfield, on an opposite hill. Following the road down a ravine and across a small stream, a halt reached our ears, as we were discerning a number of tents in a grove on our left, which afterward proved a rebel hospital. Reining up our horses in obedience to the rebel command, we awaited the approach of an officer, who appeared in a few minutes, introduced himself as the surgeon in charge of the hospital, and invited us to his quarters. It had been stipulated the day before that the exchanged twenty-six of our wounded should be transferred to us at this point; but the rebel doctor informed us that, owing to their feeble condition, it had been deemed inadvisable to subject them to repeated removals, and that our ambulances would be permitted to proceed two miles further to receive them directly from the next hospital—a privilege most welcome to your correspondent. Although anxious to get through with our business at once, he insisted that we should take dinner with him, and not wishing to be considered rude in the face of so much politeness, we accepted the invitation. Following him up the road in the direction of the hospital, we came past a squad of mounted rebels—full bearded, unkempt, dirty-looking fellows, of low stature, dressed in butternut and gray, armed with the inevitable shot-guns and mounted on sorry nags. Halting my horse for a few moments, I learned that the miserable cavalry passed under the name and style of Arkansas Rangers. One of the fellows asked me: "Why don't you come out from in 'thare' (pointing in the direction of the Union encampments) and fight us?" in reply to which I advised him to be patient for a few days, when he would be accommodated with as much fighting as his stomach would bear.

Making after our party, we soon found ourselves in the midst of thirty-five or forty tents, all crowded with wounded rebels. Riding up to the Surgeon's quarters, we dismounted, and, after being introduced to a Colonel and a Major of a Tennessee regiment, proceeded to partake of rebel hospitality. The dinner was pre-eminently plain—coffee, bread and fried bacon—our host excusing it with the failure of their friends at Corinth to supply them with a better variety of food.

After thus spending an hour, we again got in motion. Passing out upon the main road, we made over a succession of hills and ravines, and saw what appeared to be a mounted grand guard, about half a mile from the first picket we had met, and after traveling half an hour, reached our point of destination. I learned on the way that about a thousand infantry and a squadron of cavalry were encamped a short distance from the second hospital, but could not receive the permission of the Major that escorted us to visit it.

Our wounded were immediately transferred to the ambulances, and after the lapse of an hour, we were heading towards the "Stars and Stripes." The wounded were mostly members of Illinois regiments, who had been left by the rebels on Monday afternoon where we received them. They knew nothing whatever of rebel movements. They had been well treated, but only scantily subsisted.

Just as we reached our outposts, a man dressed in rebel uniform came running out of the woods on our right towards us. He turned out an Irish deserter from Corinth. He wore sergeant's chevrons, and claimed to have belonged to a Tennessee regiment. He stated that the term of enlistment of half of Beauregard's army would expire during the next fortnight, but that none of the regiments would be allowed to return home, by virtue of a law of universal conscription just passed by the Rebel Congress. Van Dorn's army, from Arkansas, had not arrived, but was daily expected. The occupation of the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Decatur and Huntsville, and the surrender of Island No. 10 has greatly dispirited the rebel soldiery. The former demonstrations had been entirely unlooked for, as the whole of Buell's forces were supposed to have joined Grant's, and produced an intense sensation throughout the South, and already resulted in short rations at Corinth. According to his story, he was three days on the way, traveling at a venture through the woods at night and hiding himself in daytime. He was evidently half starved.

The roads over which we passed were in a much better condition than those nearer the river—the soil of the ridges consisting of sandy gravel, and hence less affected by rain than the loamy bottoms. This fact accounts for the speedy retreat the rebels were able to make to Corinth. If the road is as good all the way to Corinth, I cannot see how our army will find a move on that point so difficult as was expected.

From Gen. Banks's Column—Appearance of Virginia Towns—White People Reticent—The Negroes Communicative.

The correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* of Monday, writing from Harrisonburg, Va., says:—

Another step forward has been taken. On Friday, in a mixed storm of rain and snow, the third brigade left its camp at Newmarket, and came on to Harrisonburg, the county seat of Rockingham Co. A part of General Banks's force had already come on to support a reconnoissance of the cavalry towards Staunton, so that the streets, instead of being still and deserted, were noisy with soldiers, and the inhabitants had quite recovered from their first fear. It is curious to notice the change in the appearance of a town after our troops have been there a few days.

At our first entrance, few white faces can be seen. Negroes, old men and children seem to form the whole population. The town is quiet, as if wholly deserted. In a day or two the stores begin to open, the inhabitants venture cautiously out, find that the stories of northern barbarity are untrue, and soon the town assumes a better aspect than it has seen before since the rebellion. Last week Gen. Hatch, with the cavalry, made a reconnoissance towards Staunton. They proceeded as far as the river without meeting with any resistance or seeing any of the enemy's troops, but when they came to where the bridge had been, they found only its charred remains, and as the river was swollen from recent rains, it was decided to advance no farther.

It is very hard to find out from the inhabitants, even those who want to give information, what Jackson's forces are, or what his intentions are. The secessionists are sullen and silent, the Unionists afraid, and those who want to conciliate us, too ignorant to tell much about anything. Not one in twenty knows anything, even about the roads five miles from his own house, the subject on which they ought to be best informed.

Contrabands are our great resource. They can always be relied on as truthful, and willingly give any information they have, while their shrewdness and careful observation often find out matters of great importance. From them, and some refugees lately come in, Jackson's force is estimated at seven thousand infantry, twenty-four to thirty pieces of cannon, and all of Ashby's cavalry, one thousand or fifteen hundred strong. These are now posted on the other side of the south fork of the Shenandoah, eighteen miles from Harrisonburg, and somewhere near there there is a prospect, though not a strong one, of a battle.

Jackson has received some reinforcements, and more are said to be on the way. The 10th Virginia regiment, raised in Rockingham county, and numbering about five hundred men, has certainly come, and the whole of General Ewell's brigade, of which it is a part, is said to be coming. If this comes, Jackson will have ten thousand men, with artillery and cavalry, with which, in a good position, he can make a hard fight. But he certainly will not fight where he is now. His army lies in a plain on the other side of the south fork of the Shenandoah, with no elevated positions for his artillery, and the whole position commanded by hills on this side of the river, at the foot of which the river flows.

☞ A subscriber sends to a Mobile paper the leaden weight of his clock, and recommends others to do the same, to make Confederate ammunition.

A Solid Argument for the Boston Plan of Revenue.

[From the New York Times.]

It is rumored that the Senate will decline to substitute any other measure for the tax bill passed in the House, alleging the want of time for the discussion of the scheme advocated by the Boston Board of Trade and the New York Chamber of Commerce. The plan is frivolous. The bill passed by the House is a monstrosity, defended by those among it [illegible]

1. It creates a machinery of collection, costing [illegible]

2. It [illegible]

3. It taxes in the most offensive way a hundred articles, where the taxation of ten would be equally productive.

4. It makes no attempt to apportion the taxation according to the dictates of the Constitution, and may, therefore, be successfully contested by the reluctant tax-payers.

5. The burden of taxation will fall heavily upon some portions of the Union, while others will be practically exempt.

6. The revenue, in the opinion of those more conversant with such topics than any member of the Senate or House, will fall greatly below the estimate.

7. The taxes are levied unequally and inequitably, so that no portion of the public is satisfied with the bill.

8. It has been framed in entire disregard of the experience of other nations, who have brought the knowledge of a thousand years to bear on the matter.

The time required to make a measure thus radically vicious at all commensurate to the public wants and well-being, might well appal the Senate, and lead it to adopt some less objectionable scheme. The plan of the Boston Board of Trade, or, more correctly, of Mr. Haight, the intelligent Representative of the Westchester District of this State, is such a scheme. It proposes by a tax of one per cent. on all sales, to be collected by the sale of stamps at the Government Post-Offices and other public offices, to raise a revenue exceeding that promised by the House Committee of Ways and Means. This plan has these palpable advantages:

1. It requires no new and expensive machinery of collection.

2. It avoids all interference with the sanctities of home and the liberty of the person.

3. It is confined to a single subject, and falls with imperceptible weight upon the community.

4. It consequently challenges no constitutional discussion as to its legality.

5. It is a step in advance of the revenue legislation of all other nations of the world.

6. Its advantages are so evident that the same discussion required to tinker one section of the House tax bill will place the entire merits of the measure in the broadest light.

7. And once enacted as a law, it could take effect as soon as stamps could be engraved and printed; whereas, to establish the complicated machinery of of the House bill, a year would be required.

Let us hear no more about the want of time. If the present bill be insisted upon, it will be because the army of office holders it creates is wanted for political purposes, and it will be bad, whatever damage the interests of the public may suffer.

The Army Signal Corps.

[Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer, 5th.]

You may see them by day or night upon the most commanding positions—often the extreme of the advance—swinging in a semi-circle a large white flag, with a red centre; or if at night, a light is seen passing through a half revolution and returning with apparently no variation, except the occasional dropping of the signal or halting in the middle of its course, as if to mark the divisions between the letters and words. No branch of the service has been more constantly or usefully employed than this. Always in active service, and never idle in the camp; informing by a most rapid and accurate system of communication whatever intelligence of importance comes to their knowledge; transmitting orders or dispatches to different portions of the division with the utmost rapidity, and that, too, by the most simple instruments—a flag and a glass, which can be shifted from point to point with the greatest rapidity and ease. This new attachment to the army is proving to be a most important addition to the machinery of war. Dispatches can be sent in this way for twenty miles, and even more than this under favorable circumstances. This system, which was invented by Major Myers, is the same which is used by the rebels, but so changed that the signal officers on neither side can interpret the meaning of the other's signals.

The method of operating, as is generally known, is by means of figures which can be easily designated by the number of movements of the flag or lantern; the figure three, for illustration, represented by three semicircular motions of the flag standing for the letter A. But it would of course be a long and difficult process if it were necessary to swing the flag twenty-four times for the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet. This difficulty is prevented by using only a few of the numerals for the most frequently occurring letters and then using them in combination for the rest.

Any one skilled in "permutations and combinations" can easily perceive that five numerals would be sufficient, combined two and two, for all the letters of the alphabet; thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, etc., might represent the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, etc., and the most infrequent letters could require not more than movements, while the most commonly recurring letters would probably be expressed by the smaller figures and the fewer movements of the flag.

It is by some such system as this that the telegraphic signal corps are able to do of so much service, which as one can easily see, is capable of so many variations, the different combinations of figures which being capable of standing for one letter as well as another, could, if the system should be divulged, be easily changed, as in the case of the rebels at the commencement of this war, and the signaling be entirely unintelligible to any but those who were initiated. An acquaintance with the details of the present system is, of course, guarded by the most careful restrictions, where the responsibility which is laid upon the signal corps is so very great.

Gen. Buckner at Fort Warren—How he Behaves Himself.

The Boston *Post* says of the rumored exchange of Buckner for Gen. Prentiss that—

It is believed that such an exchange will not be made. Both Buckner and Tilghman should, it is suggested, be retained for the present. Matters that have transpired during their confinement at the fort justify their retention. Both of these Generals, it is well known, were put for a time, into close confinement. This restriction has not been applied of late. On the occasion of the visit of Gov. Andrew and staff to the fort on Tuesday last, as the story goes, Buckner and Tilghman were taking their morning walk upon the ramparts. Buckner was so much absorbed, as is supposed, in contemplation of past wickedness and the probability of future punishment, that he did not notice the preparation made close by him to fire the accustomed salute. As the Governor stepped upon the wharf a cannon upon the ramparts belched a loud welcome, regardless of the rebel, who was passing in front of it. Buckner became conscious as the gun was about to be fired, and giving a sudden leap, escaped without serious injury, but the force of the wind from the gun was such as to precipitate him heels over head down the embankment, greatly to his discomfiture, and damaging both his dignity and garments. Buckner is fond of whisky, and consumes liberal quantities of ——purchased, of course, from his own funds, of which he appears to be well supplied. He loves his pipe equally well. Though naturally of a jolly temperament, his spirits have not been so cheerful of late as when he first arrived at the fort. The rapidly sinking condition of the rebel cause may have something to do with this. The treachery of his associates, Pillow and Floyd, at Fort Donelson, by which he was entrapped and they saved, may also have something to do with his depressed state of feelings.

Polite Hint to German Editors.

[From the New York Times.]

No portion of our foreign immigrant population are more respected, so far as they are self-respecting, than the Germans. Their marked devotion to the country of their adoption, in this time of trial, is suited to conciliate the kindest feeling. It will be their own fault alone if they do not share to the full the blessings of institutions which cost us some thing to found and defend. It is little that is asked in return; nothing that we do not exact of our own citizens. Of that little, the editors of our German papers seem to withhold a part. They have taken the habit of sneering at law and public authorities with a rudeness that we do not care to resent, but which is quite unbecoming, either as a matter of manners or morals. We have, more than once, found it necessary to allude to this and like delinquencies of the *Staats Zeitung*; the *Democrat*, (Rep.) is even more offensive. In its article of Saturday on concert saloons, it talks of "Superintendent Kennedy directing his *myrmidons* to enforce the law;" of the "careless and illogical composition of the law," "after the *favorite superficial American manners*," so that "an incarnate Nativist, a pious Puritan, or a supercilious Police Superintendent can find a hook to connect it with a persecution against the harmless German concert-gardens," etc., and much more of this sort of slang.

We would commend the writers for the German press, the courteous appeal of one of public men, on a recent occasion:

"If opposition should arise from a part of the population born and bred under another political sky, who would plant in our soil their exotic ideas of national morality and popular rights, let our legislation be an appeal to their modesty, to enjoy our privileges without invading our proprieties. Let them not wrong the warm-hearted welcome to our political household by disturbing the order and peace of the family."

Politics in St. Louis—B. Gratz Brown vs. Frank Blair.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

Local politics are assuming an interesting shape. The chief contest will be upon members of the Legislature and members of Congress, and the issue will be emancipation with expatriation, and emancipation without expatriation. The Secessionists remain quiet, and the old sham Democracy will egg on the different factions of the emancipationists in hopes of slipping a semi-Secessionist into the seat now held by Frank Blair. The late demonstration by Blair in favor of colonization, as a condition precedent to emancipation, has lost him the entire German vote, while his course against Fremont has done him great injury with another class. The grand contest will be to commit the Republicans of St. Louis to the Blair doctrine or its opposite. The adverse party is gradually combining in favor of B. Gratz Brown, the old-line free-soil Benton Democrat, who wrote Blair into political fame while editor of the Democrat a few years ago. Mr. Brown has written a strong emancipation letter, in which he scouts the idea of colonization with force and ability. This letter has made him the representative man against Blair and against the Blair doctrine. The Germans support Brown, and their influence in the Republican party may give him the nomination for Congress. It is currently rumored that a new paper will be started here next month to advocate Mr. Blair's cause, inasmuch as his old organ, the Democrat, is now arrayed against him.

Intercepted Rebel Letters.

Among the intercepted letters found on board the rebel schooner Eugenia, captured in the Gulf, are some containing matters of interest.

A young Spaniard in New Orleans wrote to a friend in Havana, shortly before the evacuation of Columbus, that three regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry had just left for the latter point, which he describes as the key of the Mississippi river. He has but little confidence in the valor or discipline of the Southern troops, and says that the fortifications they have erected will soon fall before the Union iron-clad gunboats, especially as "the soldiers of this country have a fashion of discharging their cannon once, and then throwing away their arms and flying." He mentions a "company of incendiaries," organized to fire the city (New Orleans) on the appearance of the Unionists, and apprehends more danger from the Confederates than from the Northerners.

In another letter from a Spanish merchant in New Orleans to his agent in Havana, dated Feb. 28, 1862, we read as follows:

"Circumstances having undergone an entire change since our last, we deem it expedient to modify the instructions we then gave you. The risks of running the blockade have become so great, that even if the vigilance of the enemy could be evaded, the paper money in which we would be paid for our goods is so depreciated that our profits would be little if any. Gold is held at a premium of [illegible] per cent if paid in paper. Rosin, oil, coffee, salt, tin, copper, and other articles mentioned in our last, will bring enormous profits if a sound currency is established. We advise you, however, to have a large ship in readiness to dispatch to this port as soon as circumstances, which may soon occur, shall render it advisable. But as for the present, the chance of running the blockade on the return voyage is next to impossible, and we are unwilling to run the risks."

Our Chicago Legion (51st Ill.,) on the Road to Corinth.

A letter from the 51st Illinois regiment, dated in camp on the road to Corinth, six miles beyond Hamburg, April 29th, says:

Regarding our present position, I can only speak for Gen. Pope's grand division. Since we made the advance from Hamburg to our present position our division have made two reconnoissances; one yesterday, resulting in the killing of four and taking of nineteen rebels, and a more important one to-day in larger force. We went out some six or seven miles to a small town called Monterey, where we learned there was a camp of some 8,000. We found only a small force, who took to their heels, and while our cavalry were pursuing them they were opened upon by a masked battery, and several of our men were wounded. A few were killed, and wounded on their side, and we captured some sixteen or eighteen prisoners. It not being the object of the reconnoissance to bring on a general engagement, our forces retired without engaging the rebel battery. The weather has been very unfavorable, yet everything is moving nicely, and when the decisive moment comes we shall give a death blow to rebellion so far as the Mississippi valley is concerned. We await with anxiety that happy moment and trust it may speedily come. Gen. Pope's army has been thoroughly reorganized and is now composed of three grand divisions, respectively commanded by Generals Paine, Stanley, and Hamilton. The 1st division, Gen. Paine, is composed as follows: 1st brigade under command of Gen. Palmer, consists of the 22d, 29th, 42d and 51st regiments, with Houghtelling's battery; the 2d brigade, under command of Col. Morgan, is composed of the 10th and 16th Illinois, and the 10th and 14th Michigan, Yates Sharpshooters and Hickox's battery. I do not recollect the formation of the other grand division. We occupy the extreme left of the line and there will be no *surprises* with us. Yours, &c.

Legislation for New York City—A Chicago Precedent Cited.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Monday.]

The Legislature at its last session passed several acts of material importance to large classes of our citizens. In the department of the judiciary the power was conferred upon the Mayor to appoint, with the advice and consent of the board of Supervisors, the clerks of the eight district courts of this city. Another act prohibits persons not regularly admitted to the bar from practicing in these courts. This is intended to check "shystering." The office of Constable terminates with the present year. On the first day of January next the Mayor is authorized, with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, to appoint thirty Marshals to perform the duties now discharged by Constables.

All persons arrested with burglars' implements on their persons are liable to imprisonment for two years. A similar law exists in Chicago, and has succeeded admirably. It is liable, however, to serious abuse. A man who did not bear an enviable reputation relates that he was walking on the bridge over the Chicago river, when he was accosted by an individual, who conversed some time. Presently he perceived an unusual weight in his coat, as his companion left him, which proved to be some housebreaker's implements which had been adroitly slipped into his pockets. Anticipating some risk, he threw the articles into the river, and hurried to the other side of the bridge, where a policeman in waiting immediately arrested him as a burglar. The search of his person exonerated him from suspicion, and he was set at liberty. But for his practiced sagacity he would, with his reputation, have doubtless "done the State some service" at Alton. Probably similar artifices will be employed in the city.

☞ The Ohio Legislature, which adjourned last week, did not, as has been claimed by semi-rebels, legislate negroes out of the State; but the Columbus *Statesman*, (Democratic organ), says: "The majority virtually invited negro immigration into the State, by refusing to do anything to prohibit it—although they were importuned to pass a law on the subject by more than fifty thousand petitioners."

FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines
For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
35 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines
FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED
Full Boiled BLACK SILKS
FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY
Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling
CHOICE NEW STYLES
Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valencias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS
FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in
SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES
Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also,
PATTERN CARDS
Of High Novelties in Dress Goods,
On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

78 LAKE STREET.—
We invite attention to our fresh arrivals of
Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., &c.
We are determined
NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD
By any firm in the city on the SAME CLASS OF GOODS, which it is our aim to keep. We offer
Superior qualities at the Lowest possible rates.
In GLOVES we keep only the GENUINE ALEXANDRE'S KID. Ladies are cautioned against a base imitation of that Glove, with which this market is glutted
IT IS WORTHLESS!
We also keep BRADLEY'S INIMITABLE SKIRT, and offer it lower than ever.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

HARDWARE.
CUTLERY AND GUNS,
Rodgers's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c.,
Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles, Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding.
Chains, Hose and Heavy Goods.
WOLFE, DASH & FISHER,
IMPORTERS, 38 Warren street, New York.
ap10 p217-3mT-S&T

TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Horse Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
To No. 49 Lake Street.

FRAZER'S CELEBRATED LUBRICATOR.
The best Axle Grease in use, for Railroad and Street Cars, Omnibuses, Carriages, Wagons, Drays, &c.
Also, for all kinds of Machinery.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS CLARET WINE—
$2.00 per Gallon,
50 cts per Bottle.
Warranted pure, and better than the Imported. Manufactured by us exclusively for medicinal purposes.
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
202 Randolph street.

Wholesale Houses.

GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices.
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
HAVE IN STORE
English, French and American Prints,
The Choicest Assortment in Market.
BRILLIANTS, GINGHAMS AND PERCALES,
Challies, Delaines, &c.
Also the best assortment of general
DRESS GOODS,
AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE.
Cloaks in Stock and Made to Order, and Cloaking Material
IN GREAT VARIETY.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS,
Embroideries and Lace Goods,
At unusually low prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Yankee Notions,
CROCKERY.
We have just received and are now opening FIVE HUNDRED PACKAGES of new and desirable goods, purchased since the late decline, FOR CASH, and can offer great inducements to CASH and short time buyers. Our stock embraces all the leading brands of
PRINTS,
Ginghams, Brown Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Denims, Stripes, Ticks, Bags, Kentucky Jeans, Farmers and Mechanics Cassimere, Cottonades, Drills.
DRESS GOODS,
Silks, Challies, De Laines, Lawns, De Bages, Balzarines, Barege Anglaise, Brilliantes, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Ladies, Misses and Men's.
A fine assortment of Silk, Lisle Thread, Linen, Fancy and Cotton Hosiery, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves.
SILK MITTS.
A large stock and great bargains offered.
DRESS BRAIDS
Of our own importation,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our stock of Notions is complete, and offered at our usual LOW PRICES. Of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE
PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY,
Housekeeping Articles,
No better stock or lower prices can be found in the West. Goods cheerfully shown, orders carefully and promptly filled.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,
ap28 p383-1y CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. BROOM, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders.
ap14-p621-3m E. R. KELLOGG.

Removals.

REMOVED.
JAS. B. BASSETT, Agent for
DONNELLY & BURLOCK,
Has removed to 50 LAKE STREET, where he has a full assortment of all the latest and most popular styles of HOOP SKIRTS, Braided Skirts, Wide Gore, Western Belle, medium and narrow Tapes, diamond and double Tied, wide, extra wide and narrow Misses, all sizes. A full assortment of goods always on hand, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited.

REMOVED.
THE
Exchange Office of J. Boyd
Removed to No. 38 South Clark-st.,
Basement of the "Exchange Bank Building."
Under the Banking House of G. P. Blair.
Having disposed of the lease of No. 40 Clark street for a valuable consideration, I have taken the Office herefore occupied by the bank of G. P. Blair, one door North—(in the basement of the Exchange Bank building)—being permanently located and having increased facilities and capital, I shall continue to transact
General Exchange, Collection and Brokerage Business,
Paying the best rate for all specie funds, uncurrent money, Treasury notes and government vouchers, &c.
JAMES BOYD,
my1-p985-3w 38 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

REMOVAL.—RUBBER GOODS,
RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,
Capes, Ponchos, and Havelocks,
RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,
Rubber and Leather
BELTING.
HOSE, PACKING, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON, & CO.,
ap26-p889-3m 111 Randolph street.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

P. PEUGEOT,
MANUFACTURER OF
WILLOW CABS,
CHILDREN'S GIGS,
AND CARRIAGES,
to be had only at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.
Also on hand a large assortment of
MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,
PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Children's Spring Gigs,
" Willow Cabs,
" Slat Cabs,
" Willow Cradles,
" Willow Chairs.
I will better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

PARISIAN PATTERNS.
MADAM CANFIELD,
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. ap1-n92-3m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates.

CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS,
OF THE LATEST
AND MOST APPROVED
SPRING STYLES,
Of Our Own Manufacture!
We are now offering a splendid assortment of the above goods, ranging in price from
$3 TO $25,
MADE OF THE BEST MARERIAL,
And in the Most Substantial Manner,
Under our own Supervision.
They will be found adapted to the tastes of all.
DRESS GOODS!
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
In Great Variety.
Corsets, Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, and Hoop Skirts in Endless Variety.
SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Hosiery of Every Description.
THE NEW STYLES OF
Broche, Cashmere and Stella Shawls
JUST OPENED.
All of the above goods we are offering at the Lowest Prices. Call and see, at
STRYKER & CO.,
141 Lake Street.

FENCE WIRE.
AMERICAN
NOS. 8 & 9,
Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph St.

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. [illegible]
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
[illegible] Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices.

DENTAL
DEPOT.
Dental Chairs, Spittoons, Lathes, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Vulcanizing Machines, and Material for Vulcanite Work.
Orum and Armstrong and S. S. White's Teeth, Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platina, Plate and Wire, and every other article used by the Profession, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 and 146 Lake street.

ENOCH WOODS
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wholesale Houses.

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a general assortment of
GROCERIES
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED
G. C. COOK & CO.

1862—Spring Trade.—
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLACK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE, PRESSED TIN WARE, FINISHED TOOLS, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS.
Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
23 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
HAVE NOW IN STORE A LARGE and desirable stock of SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credits.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 9½ A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of goods for MENS WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass.
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etes,
Kentucky Jeans, Italian Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at reasonable factory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.,
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
[illegible]
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Special Notices.

What can Woman do in War? [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible]

R. W. FREEMAN, Surgeon Chiropodist, eradicates and cures Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe Nails, Enlarged Joints, Frosted Feet, Callosities, Carbuncles, Sack Tumors, Chilblains, Moles, Warts, and all diseases of the human feet treated successfully by Dr. W. FREEMAN. [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to [illegible] Lake street. [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
Warranted to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 1351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
[illegible]
Female Diseases, &c.
[illegible]

FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S
[illegible]

Medicinal.

SARGENT'S
[illegible] EXTERMINATOR.
THE DEMAND FOR IT
[illegible]
No. 94 Washington Street.
[illegible]
Ague in the Face, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Fresh Wounds, Scalds, Chilblains, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Earache, Corns, &c., &c.
[illegible]
Healing Properties.
[illegible]
A. W. SARGENT & CO.,
Washington Street, Chicago.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
EXCESSES OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
[illegible]

houses.
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SALE
OODS,
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(Up-Stairs.)
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Wholesale Grocers.

GROCERIES.

G.C.COOK & C

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the trade generally, the following stock, which we guarantee to be of the best quality, and at the lowest prices:

GROCERIES

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dried Fruits, Wood
Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CA

And to which the attention of

CLOSE CASH BUYE

IS INVITED.

G. C. COOK & CO.

S. C. COOK. [Late Atwater]
P. FISHER. [Late Atwater]

1862—Spring Trade.

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothe

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUS

NO. 41 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Op

LARGE AND COMPLETE STO

OF

Spring and Summe

CLOTHING

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before closing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to

Manufactory, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MARTIN & BROTHER

No. 44 Lake Street.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALE

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, SOLDER, TIN PLATE WARE, JAPANNED TIN WARE,

Pioneer Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools, and Shears, Sheet Iron Ware, Japanned, Bright and Stamped Tin Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Copper Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.

Prices to all cases guaranteed.

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKE

Catalogues, 3d Price List furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR, [LATE PALMER] O. W. BELDEN.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 186

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YAL

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods

95 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short Credits.

GORE, WILSON & CO.

54 Lake Street, Chicago,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOE

AT WHOLESALE.

Liberal Cash Advances made o Consignments.

We are constantly receiving from

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

Consignments of dry goods, clothing and Boots and Shoes solicited.

Auction to pay Advances.

In sale to suit purchasers, every Wednesday at A. M. precisely, and all goods sold during the week.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co

34 & 36 Lake Street,

Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Together with all the various styles of Goods in MEN'S WEAR, such as

Corkscrews, Scissors,
Melodeons, Cottonades,
Tweeds, Vel. Cords,
Planters' Drills, Queens' Cloth,
Planter' Ducks, Sp'n Cassimeres,
Merino Sacs, Soap D'Mat,
Kentucky Jeans, Rich'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.

You will every day see on our counters all the desirable goods in the market. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO

239 & 241 Randolph Street, Chicago,

JOBBERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

Tinners' Stock

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales

SPRING 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Are now offering a large and desirable assortment of

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,

NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS

WOOLENS and Autumn purchases of

DRESS GOODS.

Bankers and Exchange.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE,

No. 49 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

Particular attention given to Commercial Collections.

WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, 93, 1 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Special attention given to Collections. Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,

No. 51 South Clark street,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Deposits and Passage Exchange bought and sold.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Will Execute Orders for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver and Exchange.

Orders for the purchase of gold coupons promptly executed.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITE-HOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Having leased the office recently occupied by the Bank of Illinois, are now prepared to do a general

Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, advances made upon ship-ments or produce in store.

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.

ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

E. V. MOORE, Land Agent.

Office of Section 4, 2d Floor, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6076.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.,

CHICAGO. ILLINOIS.

Transact a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

M. D. BOUTELLE, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Or PAYING IN CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Domestic and Foreign Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention invited to Western business.

Refer to Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Greenville Mannil, and Fire Insurance Co., Chicago, Illinois; Bank of Commerce, and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,

Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin Sheets.

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Medicinal.

SARGENT'S EXTERMINATOR.

A POSITIVE AND INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Is entirely a vegetable remedy to

EXTERMINATE ROUNDWORMS

Is a safe and speedy cure for

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ARISING FROM

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

Or a Disordered Liver.

IT IS NEEDED BY ALL

IT IS NEEDED FOR IT

A remedy for the past few months that will enable druggists to supply orders with promptness, is what we have long wished for, and we are happy to announce the object of our wishes is now attained. SARGENT'S EXTERMINATOR is now for sale by all druggists in the United States.

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Sold by the principal druggists in Chicago, and by the trade in all of the Western States.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by Druggists generally.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—G. P. A. Healy, the well known artist, left this city yesterday morning for Boston, to fulfil several commissions for portraits. He purposes returning about the first of July next.

GONE TO JOLIET.—Deputy Sheriff Fisher yesterday took John Garrety, recently convicted of manslaughter, to the Penitentiary, where he was sentenced to serve a term of ten years.

THE PLANING BUSINESS.—A new seventy-horse power planing mill has just been completed and put in operation on Canal between Jackson and Van Buren streets, in the West Division. It is plain to see that business is improving in the West Division.

LARCENY.—August Hizer was arrested yesterday by officer Cole, on a charge of breaking into a dwelling on Milwaukee avenue, the residence of Henry Hiller, on Tuesday afternoon, and taking $17.50, the property of said Hiller. He was held until this morning in $300 bail, for further examination.

THE CAPTURED MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.—From a letter just received from Clifton F. Wharton, of this city, dated at Nashville, we learn that when the 19th Regiment was surprised at Tuscumbia, Alabama, the rebels captured David F. Hohn, William Price, Nick. Pipher, and James Bloomfield, all of Company A, and they are now in the hands of the rebels.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Florence Sewing Machine makes four different stitches and is the only sewing machine in the market that has the reversible feed. It is perfectly simple, strong and reliable. We would advise all those interested in this branch of mechanism, to call at 124 Lake street and examine one of the best machines ever made. Those at a distance will address W. G. Mason, agent, for a descriptive circular.

ANOTHER TUG LAUNCH.—The largest steam tug ever built in this city, will be launched from Miller's dock on the North Branch this afternoon. She is owned by Redmond Prindeville, Esq., Captain Joseph Nickerson, formerly of the Planet, and John Eberts, Esq., and is intended for towing on the flats. The tug McQueen leaves Clark street bridge at three o'clock this afternoon to convey the invited guests to the scene of the launch.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—C. P. Bradley, Chief of Police, wants to get some good men for Taylor's Battery. They will be supplied with transportation and subsistence, and clothing when they reach the headquarters. A squad leaves this morning, and another will go on Monday morning next. No better service can be offered in the army than this. The name of Taylor's Battery is as familiar as a household word, through our whole country. Call immediately on C. P. Bradley, south basement of the Court House.

MAPS AND CHARTS OF THE WAR.—F. A. Thomas, successor to J. H. Johnson, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, has just issued a new and splendid map of the Seat of War in the South, which will be an invaluable vade mecum to all who would intelligently understand the dispatches from the several armies. He has also an extensive trade in every variety of standard maps, especially the superb and accurate Lloyd maps of States singly, whereof several have been published and others are in preparation.

A YOUTHFUL PATRIOT GONE.—Joseph Black, a youth of sixteen, son of widow Black, recently of this city, died in the hospital at Nashville a short time since. Young Black attempted successively to join four different regiments, but was refused on account of his age. He finally applied to Lt. Col. Ransom of the gallant Eleventh Illinois, and giving that officer to understand that he was fully determined to enlist, he was accepted and enrolled. He was wounded at Fort Donelson, and died as above stated. He was the favorite of the regiment and as brave as a lion.

NEW BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH SIDE.—F. Moseley, Esq., has concluded contracts for the erection of a block of three buildings at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets, in the North Division, to take the place of the present unsightly wooden buildings that have long occupied the ground. The block is to be three stories high; the first story to be for stores, and the second and third stories to be finished for genteel dwellings. The whole cost of this block will be about $8,000, and will be ready for occupation about the 15th of September next.

THE WIDENING OF DEARBORN STREET.—Our readers are already well acquainted with the efforts of the municipal authorities to remove the wooden rookeries standing on Dearborn street near the Post Office, for the purpose of widening the street, and of the several injunctions granted by the courts restraining them from such removal. The last injunction was laid to prevent the sale of the buildings. Day before yesterday, the matter was argued before Judge Manierre, who granted the injunction, and it was decided by him that it should still remain in force.

THE WAR FUND.—The War Fund Committee, we learn, have made arrangements to pay the wives of our volunteer soldiers, next Saturday morning, at the Court House. This will be good news for the families of our soldiers, who are in destitution.

In this connection we are desired to state by those who are cognisant of the fact, that there are many families, of soldiers who have been killed, now in extreme destitution, and suffering keenly for the necessities of life. The War Fund cannot reach them, as it is intended solely for the benefit of those women whose husbands are in the service. We could point out instances of this nature, but it would be unnecessary. It is simply necessary to make this call for help, to guarantee the recognition of that call by prompt and generous action. These families deprived of their support by the cruel fortunes of war certainly hold a prominent and obligatory claim upon us.

CITY HOSPITAL.—Elsewhere will be found a brief abstract of the annual report of the Chicago City Hospital. The Hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in 1859, since which time it has been in successful operation, affording the comforts of a home to many a poor invalid. It is a model institution, with all the modern improvements of ventilation, bathing, &c., and is conducted in the very best manner. A. H. Carter, the Superintendent, has had large experience in the care of the sick, and fills his responsible position with credit to himself and the friends of the Hospital. He intends re-painting, fencing, and making other repairs, which will add greatly to the general appearance of the Hospital, and make it in every respect to compare favorably with any institution of the kind in this country. The following well known physicians and surgeons comprise the Medical Board, to whom is assigned the entire medical and surgical treatment of all the patients: George K. Amerman, M. D., and R. L. Rae, M. D., surgeons; Jos. W. Freer, M. D. and Jos. P. Ross, M. D., physicians.

THE ORATORIO OF ELIJAH.—The performance of this most admirable work of art by the united musical talent of the city has been definitely assigned for Monday evening, the 26th inst., at Bryan Hall. The parts have been assigned and the Oratorio is being thoroughly rehearsed. Mrs. Davidson will probably take nearly all the soprano recitatives and solos; Mrs. Matteson the alto; Mr. Simpson the tenor, and J. G. Lumbard the part of Elijah. These names are sufficient guaranties that the solos will be most excellently rendered. The choruses will be performed by one hundred voices, accompanied by an orchestra of thirty pieces. The orchestra will commence their rehearsals with the singers next Monday evening.

As Bryan Hall will undoubtedly be crowded to overflowing upon that occasion, we would suggest to the managers of the concert the propriety of retaining a few secured seats in the gallery at advanced prices, and the tickets giving the holders permission to attend the last two rehearsals. There are many of our musical people who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to study Elijah in this manner. It is certainly not a work to be appreciated at a single hearing. Its fine dramatic points and lights and shades must be studied as one would study a masterpiece of the old painters. The intrinsic beauty and peculiar character of the music needs a careful attention and a study more accurate than can be obtained at a single performance. These rehearsals will supply that deficiency. We merely throw out the suggestion to the managers as one which would be peculiarly gratifying to many lovers of oratorio music.

Camp Douglas.

Among the prisoners at Camp Douglas is a son of Col. De Clouet, of New Orleans, who was the candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. Moore, the present incumbent, and a son of Col. Fusilier, a wealthy planter residing near New Orleans. These young men were privates in a New Orleans regiment. The fact of their being prisoners here having come to the knowledge of Col. J. P. Van Bergen, a wealthy and well known citizen of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has at various times gone by enjoyed the hospitality of the parents of the young men, he came to this city a few days since, on this sole mission, went to Camp Douglas, ascertained from Col. Mulligan the particular needs of these young men, purchased them, aggregating a considerable amount, and had them delivered, through Col. Mulligan, to the young men. This is an act of generosity which Col. Van Bergen is certainly privileged to exercise, for he has contributed largely of his ample means and influence to put down this unholy rebellion.

Gen. McArthur will visit Camp Douglas to-day at two o'clock, and receive the honors to which his position entitle him.

We stated a few days since that a new system had been inaugurated in Camp in the manner of delivering funds to prisoners, which had been sent by friends for their benefit. This change was made in pursuance of the following from Col. Hoffman to Col. Mulligan:

OFFICE OF COM'G. GEN. PRISONERS, CHICAGO, Ill., May 2, 1862.

COLONEL:—The practice of permitting prisoners of war to receive money in small sums, puts it in their power, by combining together, to collect enough to tempt disloyal persons to assist in their escape; and to guard against such possibilities, I desire that hereafter, instead of giving them money, you will pay on their order, from any deposits made with you, for such purchases as they may be permitted to make.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
W. HOFFMAN, Lt. Col. 8th Regiment, Commanding Gen. of Prisoners.

COL. JAS. A. MULLIGAN, Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago.

An order came yesterday from Col. Hoffman to transfer three rebel surgeons from Camp Douglas to Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin. Col. M. designated the following prisoners for the transfer, and they left last evening for the scene of their new labors: Dr. M. W. Oliver, assistant surgeon of the 17th Alabama; Dr. Eli Greenlee, surgeon of the 2d Kentucky; Dr. Samuel P. Johnson, (Unknown.)

Sixty additional secesh prisoners from Pittsburg Landing arrived on Tuesday evening, and enjoy the hospitalities of Camp Douglas.

We saw a member of the Irish Brigade with a pack on his back weighing about seventy pounds, making the rounds of the camp, having another member of the same Brigade and a bayonet close on his rear. He had been guilty of some violation of discipline, and this was his punishment.

The following deaths have occurred among the prisoners within the last twenty-four hours:

Samuel Turner, H, 3d Tenn	1
Thos. J. Johnson, C, 48th Tenn	1
B. J. Etheridge, D, 11th Ark	1
A. J. Jackson, I, 11th Ark	1
Webster Gilbert, I, 42d Tenn	1
T. M. Hudman, I, 11th Ark	1
J. F. Foler, G, 49th Tenn	1
W. R. Anthony, H, 3d Texas	1
R. F. Fitzgerald, citizen	1
Previously reported	285
Total deaths	296

There are a large number of patients in the hospital, and the mortality list, it will be seen, is large.

A Handsome Acknowledgment.

On the last day of April 1862, I was burned out. My building and stock were insured in the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. This morning I presented my papers and claim of loss for Seven Hundred Dollars, which included my fixtures, they not being mentioned in my insurance. The Company, through their Secretary, C. N. Holden, at once paid the full amount of my claim, without even deducting interest for the advance time of payment (not being due under sixty days). This loss has been adjusted and settled with a promptness, fairness and liberality that deserves, as I believe the company does receive, the confidence and liberal patronage of the property holders of Chicago.

(Signed) J. RENNE, Ag't.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1862.

RECEPTION OF THE COLORS.—Our readers will remember the stand of colors donated to Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, and despatched to their camp on the Tennessee, a short time since. That they were received with glad hearts the following will show:

CAIRO, April 7, 1862.

To the Members of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery:

Gallant men and brave soldiers: When you left us, your friends and fellow citizens, on that solemn Sunday night, one year ago, we felt sure that when, in the vicissitudes of war, your hour of trial came, you would not flinch or be found wanting; and we have not been disappointed. You have done your duty on the field of battle, and no greater praise than this can be said of any soldiers; we are proud of you all, and your whole city is proud of you. Your fame has filled the land, and you have deserved it all.

Receive this flag and banner, then, brave men, as slight tokens of the gratitude, the admiration, and the unwavering confidence of your Chicago friends.

On the glorious blue of the banner we have inscribed the words "Fort Donelson," because there you covered yourself with glory, and in driving back the enemy flushed with the certainty of victory, you won in that memorable conflict the applause and approbation of a grateful nation.

And with the flag and banner receive also the assurance of our firm belief that you will never dishonor them, as well as our sincere prayers that the God of Battles will protect you and give triumph to the right.

FROM YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME.

REPLY.

PITTSBURG, TENN., April 16, 1862.

To our Friends at Home:—Words of cheer ever welcome to the absent soldier have this week been showered upon us by those at home who, one year ago, on our departure to take part in our country's struggle, bade us heartily "God bless and care for you."

We are to-day proud that we were the first to leave home; proud that our efforts we have won your praise and confidence; and proud in the knowledge that after peace shall have blessed our now distracted country, we may say we helped to gain it.

Gentlemen, with many thanks we receive the flags, assuring you that never by deed of ours shall they be disgraced, but triumphantly borne aloft unto the end.

May we ever be deserving of your respect and admiration by unwavering and zealous endeavors to do our whole duty; and in the coming struggle may God defend the right.

CO. A, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Report of the Chicago City Hospital.

We have been furnished with the following abstract of the second regular report of the Chicago City Hospital by Dr. George K. Amerman, Secretary of the Medical Board, with the request to publish:

"The whole number of patients admitted into the City Hospital since August, 1860, was three hundred and fifty-nine; of this number, two hundred and ninety-six were males, and sixty-three females. There were two hundred and eleven private and one hundred and forty-eight public patients. Seventy-six were born in Ireland; seven in Norway; one hundred and thirty-nine in America; twenty-one in England; one in Denmark; seventy-four in Germany; two in Africa; five in France; three in Canada; five in Scotland; two in Sweden; two in Switzerland, and nineteen unknown. Of those admitted during this time two hundred and ten were discharged cured, ninety-three relieved, and thirty-six died. The diseases of those who died were as follows: phthisis five; typhoid fever seven; pneumonia two; Bright's disease two; cut throat one; paraplegia one; cancer one; frost bite one; fractured skull one; fracture of spine two; peurperal fever one; railroad injury three; icterus one; necrosis of tibia one; disease of heart two; caries of elbow joint one; peuerperal convulsions one; leucocythemia two. There were thirteen births in the lying-in department. Among those who died, eight were admitted for severe injury, and died within the first twenty-four hours, twelve in the last stages of incurable diseases, and died within the first week, thus reducing the mortality proper to *sixteen*, instead of *thirty-six*.

In presenting our second regular report, the Medical Board refer with pleasure to the increasing usefulness of the Hospital, its extended patronage and perfect success. It no longer occupies the position of a doubtful enterprise, to be experimentally tested, but promises all the character of a permanent institution, organized on the principle of our best modern hospitals, and conducted with systematic order in all its details. The difficulties incident to the primary organization of so important an institution, under adverse circumstances, have all been overcome, and the Medical Board now regard the Hospital on a level with any similar institution in this country. This being the first and only Hospital of the kind ever inaugurated in our city, real merit and positive proof of superior excellence were the essential requisites for success, and in thus securing public confidence and approval, the officers of the City Hospital have sought to fix a high standard and permanent basis to one of the noblest charities of our city. The City Hospital has now become one of the most cherished institutions of this great Western Metropolis, and will for all time to come, rank first in importance and stand forth the just pride of every citizen. The proper care and provision of the sick poor has in every age and clime called forth the warmest sympathies of the public, elicited the noble generosities of the rich and influential, and marked with unerring hand their christian philanthropy and progress in the arts and sciences. In closing our report, we notice with pleasure the many tokens of favor we have received during the past year. Our labor has been a labor of love, and we shall ever remember the efficient services of all the officers connected with the Hospital, their unanimity and disinterested efforts to promote its welfare. We enter upon our duties of the third year with renewed energy, and however incompetent we may be to discharge so important a responsibility, our efforts to surround the sick with the comforts of a home, and alleviate in some degree the anguish of their pains, will be none the less strenuous and we hope none the less successful in the future than they have been in the past."

THE MILWAUKEE TROT.—Mr. H. G. W. Williams, of this city, has entered his mare "Jennie," better known as "Silverheels," in the trot for [illegible] to come off in a few days at Milwaukee.

From the 51st Regiment—Dereliction of a Chicago Surgeon—A Good Surgeon Wanted.

We have received the following note and resolutions from the officers of the 51st Illinois regiment, with a request for the publication in the TRIBUNE:

HEADQUARTERS 51ST ILLS. VOLUNTEERS, ON THE ROAD TO CORINTH, 6 MILES BEYOND HAMBURGH, April 30, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Enclosed please find a preamble and resolutions regarding our late Surgeon. I regret exceedingly that necessity compels us to solicit your interest in securing us the services of a good Surgeon. We are momentarily expecting the great fight of the war. I sincerely regret, too, the circumstances that have called out the following expression of the sentiments of the regiment. I was designated by the meeting to forward the resolutions to you.

SAMUEL B. RAYMOND, Major 51st Regiment, Ills. Vol.

At a meeting of the officers of the 51st Regiment, Ill. Vol., held at camp near Hamburg, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the resignation and departure of Dr. Wm. C. Hunt, our regiment is left without an efficient surgeon, and

WHEREAS, His departure has taken place before the face of the enemy, and with the prospect of an immediate engagement, and contrary to his express promise to the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, to remain until after the engagement at Corinth, and

WHEREAS, By his action the regiment has been deprived of the services of Dr. Noble Holton, a gentleman deservedly popular with the officers and men,

Resolved, That we deny to Dr. Wm. C. Hunt the honor due to a patriot who has performed his duty, and that in his departure at this time he has neglected the call not only of his country, but of the regiment and of the friends and relatives of those composing it.

Resolved, That we return to Dr. Noble Holton our sincere thanks for his services, rendered without compensation since our departure from Chicago, and that while we regret his loss, we appreciate his past medical services, combined as they were with an unusual kindness and urbanity of manners.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Chicago papers.

G. W. CUMMING, Col. 51st Regt., Ill. Vol.
L. P. BRADLEY, Lieut. Col.
SAM. B. RAYMOND, Major.
H. F. WESCOTT, Capt. Co. A.
RUFUS ROSE, Capt. Co. K.
A. B. PETTS, Capt. Co. C.
J. K. GARDNER, Capt. Co. B.
THEO. F. BROWN, Lieut. commanding Co. D.
H. W. HALL, Lieut. Co. B.
ANTONIO DE ANGUERA, Lieut. Co. A.
A. RADS, Lieut. Co. C.
GEO. L. WALDEMAR, Lieut. Co. D.
A. B. SWEENEY, Lieut. Co. E.
JAS. S. BOYD, Lieut. Co. D.
A. M. TILTON, Lieut. Co. C.
O. S. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Co. G.
C. W. DAVIS, Adjutant.

In justice to Dr. Hunt it is proper to state that his "desertion" of the regiment was caused by a physical disability much more severe than the regiment were aware of, and one which will compel his utter withdrawal from the regiment.

MR. JEWETT OF COLORADO—HE IS RUNNING THE GOVERNMENT.—There are people in town who will remember the modest sign of "Jewett & Co.," on Dearborn street, now a sign no more of the grocery commission business that flourished within. One morning the parties had decamped, no one knew where. Mr. Jewett was known to have a penchant for running the Government, indeed, was training to be U. S. Senator from Colorado where he had "large interests." He has, therefore, gone to Washington, as we are advised by himself, and has squat close at the ear of the Cabinet. What appeared to creditors to be an inglorious skedaddle is termed by himself an "abandonment of commerce for country." He sends us a specimen of the latest brick-bat hurled at the powers that be, and requests its publication, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1862.

The President, Honorable Secretaries of State, War and Cabinet:—At an interview with the Honorable Secretary of War—I argued from Southern determination—*force*—with additional troops—necessary—yea indispensible—to cover the South and secure a reserve North.

I add, European Governments, with diplomatic representatives—except perhaps the Italian Berlinetti—now at heart favor the South. Thus the Union lost by not promptly refusing representation—dictation—restoring freedom of the press, with constitutional popular sentiment to govern—followed by an increase of the Army and Navy, effectually checking thereby direct national interference—from policy commenced in recognition of the South by the smaller principalities of Europe, *justifying* England and France, who, it must be remembered, allowed the great constitutional kingdom of Poland to be divided, with the power to save without arms.

W. C. JEWETT, Colorado.

The President will do this very harmless young man a great service by ordering a commission *inquirendo* in his case.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The following officers of Houston Lodge, No. 32, I. O. G. T., were installed on Monday evening last, at their Hall, corner of Clinton and West Randolph streets; W. C. T., H. C. Morey; W. V. T., Isabella Morris; W. R. S., W. A. Bradford; W. Ass't. S., Villa A. Crawford; W. F. S., H. E. Prouty; W. T., Hannah Stephens; W. M., J. L. Hartt; W. D. M., Mary Keech; W. J. G., Eliza M. Edwards; W. Ass't. J. G., Cordelia Hawley; W. Sen., William Christian; W. R. H. S., Mary Badger; W. L. H. S., Augusta Nelson; W. Chaplain, Morton Culver; P. W. J., W. C. G. L. Stevenson.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The quarterly meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt, 77 Dearborn street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before this meeting.

ROBERT HERVEY, President.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Judge Drummond.*—No. 23—Chancery; Horace B Clayton et al. vs. S. A. Humphrey; dismissed on motion of complainant's solicitor, at complainants costs. No. 527—Chancery; John H. Missroon vs. L. G. Bigelow et al.; on motion of complainant's solicitor, leave given to amend the bill. No. 528—Chancery; same vs. same; same order. No. 513—Chancery; John P. Crozer vs. A. Frisbee et al; defaulted, and referred to the Master. No. 542—Chancery—J. Y. Dewey, Trustee &c vs Wm. H. Adams et al; defaulted &c., and referred to master to take and state the amount due. No. 369—Chancery—F. Cooledge vs Henry F. Rice, et al; decree to be entered as preferred. No. 274—James H. Freeland et al vs. A. Tappen et al; same order. No. 72—United States of America, use of Cyrus H. McCormick vs. C. N. Pine et al; on motion of defendants ten days time was given in which to plead. No. —John Morrison vs. John Blair; ejectment; decree and motion filed, and usual rule to plead in 20 days. No. 772—Frances Gardner vs. John W. Collins et al.; on motion of defendants' Attorney, ten days time given in which to plead. No. 689—James H. Carr vs. S. K. Miner; on motion of defendant's attorney, leave given to file additional pleas. No. —. Bryant vs. Gregg; mandate from Supreme Court filed, and usual order for fi fa for costs. No. —. Fesson vs. Gregg; same order. No. —. Ballon and Gregg vs. Forsythe; on motion of plaintiff's attorney, the order staying proceedings by Marshal on fi fa herein is set aside, &c. United States vs. Geo. W. Backus et al.; defendant withdraws his appearance, and now comes district attorney and dismisses this cause as to said defendant Herbert.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Judge Manierre.*—Suits dismissed as follows: Nos. 692, 2?8, 224, 53, 623, 661, 445, 440, 441, 678, 681, 682, 683. The following cases are continued: Nos. 656, 654, 660, 567, 663, 669, 670, 671, 672, 676, 689, 680, 663. No. 848—Herrick Stevens vs. Edward K. Lester; default and judgment, and ordered sale of mortgaged property. Nos. 48 and 6—Submitted to court for trial; judgment for plaintiff. No. 534—Charles Weibe vs John Hitsman; time to plead extended until Monday next. No. 558—Anna M. Miller vs. George Hasley; verdict for plaintiff; motion by defendant for a new trial overruled. No. 586 and 596—Court finds for defendant; motion by plaintiff new trial. No 486 City of Chicago vs John Dempsey; submitted to court for trial and fine assessed at $5.00. Nos. 487, 607, 689, same order. No 919, James McCammon vs. W. P. Cooper; judgment *nihil dicit*, and court assessed $46.77. No. 685, Wm. D. Reznor vs. Charles T. Boyce; on trial.

Trial call closed yesterday at No. 685, and will be extended to No. 735 to day.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Judge Goodrich.*—The following cases are defaulted and judgment. Nos. 1564, 1556, 1479, 1565, 1585, 1467, 1583, 1468, 1553, 1519. No. 1,544—E. L. Gorren et al. vs. The Michigan Central R. R. Co.; time to plead extended until Monday, May 12. No. 1,536—James W. Clapp vs. Cyrus P. Atlee; time to plead extended until Friday, May 9th. No. 1,589—John Mallon vs. City of Chicago; time to plead extended ten days.

Before Judge Higgins—No. 277—P. H. Rooney et al. vs. Isaac Dike et al.; time to file bond and bill of exceptions extended ten days.

☞ A complimentary soiree will be given to the students and patrons of the Chicago Dancing Academy, May 7th. No tickets will be sold. Patrons will please call and receive their tickets at the Academy before the party, as no one will be admitted without a ticket.
may5-7t J. EDWIN MARTINE

☞ For Album Photographs, *new and beautiful styles*, and splendid finish, go to Brand's, 108 and 110 Lake street. *Call and see.* may5-1w

☞ Call and see Brand's new Styles Carte De Visites, the best and finest in the city. may5-1w

☞ For Vignette Card Photographs, beautiful and clear, go to Brand's, 108 and 110 Lake street. may5-1w

SHIRTS—The most perfect fit and the finest finished is the Sam Brown Shirt. Call at No. 7 Tremont Block, Dearborn street, in basement. may3-6t.

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. ap24-p743

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h281-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 91 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ap21-ly

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday morning, the 7th inst., JANE YATES [illegible], the wife of C. H. RAY, one of the editors of this paper.

Funeral at the residence of the family, No. 2?7 [illegible] street, on Friday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, May 7th, at the house of [illegible], his brother-in-law, GEORGE [illegible], aged twenty-seven years.

☞ [illegible] please copy.

At [illegible], May 6th, GRACE, infant daughter of NATHAN and HANNAH E. UNDERWOOD, aged two months.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1862.

The large shipments of produce for the past few days are sensibly affecting the exchange market. It is plainly working easier; though as yet the rates are unchanged. The larger banks are selling to their neighbors much more freely at ¼ and pay only par even to best customers. The buying range is par@¼; the regular current selling price as usual, is ¼ premium. If prices will warrant shipments it cannot be maintained even at present rates many weeks. At the rate wheat has "tumbled" to-day, shippers will scarcely be disposed to forward large amounts, if in their opinion there is a prospect for better rates. Their action may have some effect upon the exchange market, but there will doubtless be activity enough at least to keep down prices to present figures.

The news from New York showed a large decline in gold. Dealing in it at this distance and attempting to follow the whims of the Bulls and Bears of Wall street is a ticklish business, as a few of our dealers have fully realized within the last day or two. The buying range to-day was 1¼@1½; selling 2@2¼. Very little changed hands on any terms.

The general money market of the city is abundantly supplied. First class paper is placed outside the banks by some of the street bankers at legal rates, viz: 10 per cent. The banks take all the business paper that is made, and would be glad to take as much more if they could get it. The demand for money is, however, sensibly increasing, and holders look more cheerful.

WILLARD & KEEN.—The following are Willard & Keen's quotations, No. 1, South Water street:

Eastern Exchange, selling	¼ prem.
They pay for Canada currency	¼ prem.
Take Wisconsin currency at	1 disc.
Free Indiana and Pittsburgh	½ disc.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* of yesterday says:

There was no new feature in the money market, and the only noticeable feature was a slight rise in gold to-day. The following are the quotations for exchange and specie: New York exchange, par@1-10 prem.; Boston exchange, par@1-10 prem.; Baltimore exchange, par@1-10 discount; gold 2¼@2⅜ prem.; one year certificates 99¼@99⅜; 7 3-10 notes 10?@103⅛.

LYONS CITY BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF IOWA.—Abstract of Monthly statement of the assets, liabilities, and condition of the Lyons City Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, for Monday, May 5, 1862.

ASSETS:

Safety Fund	$11,331.40
Specie	46,246.77
Notes of other specie paying Banks	22,599.00
Other cash items	207.36
Due from other Banks, Exchange	14,257.54
Notes and Bills Discounted	30,290.14
Real Estate, "Banking House and Lot"	2,500.00
Personal Property, "Furniture"	500.00
Iowa State Bonds	2,400.00
State of Iowa	391.68
Surpense Account	358.00
	$130,931.89

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$35,000.00
Notes in Circulation	41,789.00
Due to other Banks	1,188.96
Due Depositors, (no int. paid on dep.)	49,494.42
Surplus (undivided profits)	3,460.51
	$130,931.89

R. N. RAND, Cashier. R. W. RAND, President.

NEW YORK—GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The N. York *Times* of Tuesday has the following paragraphs:

The market for money to-day is 4@5 ₩ cent on demand loan, and 5@6 on prime short paper. The Government having ceased to borrow at 5 ₩ cent the money thrown upon the street for employment is unusually large—so much so that inquiries are already being made at the Treasury in reference to funding United States notes in the new 6 per cent. loan of February 25. We find that the registered plates of the Loan have been completed for several weeks, and the printing is now going on, in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The coupon plates are nearly ready, and the bonds will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. The half yearly interest and coupons on the entire loan will be made payable on the 1st May and 1st November. Parties depositing United States Notes for conversion, will have to pay the accrued interest, from 1st May, to insure uniformity. The Assistant Treasurer is prepared to receive the Notes for such conversion. The Loan of 1881, irredeemable, for twenty years, having reached 102@102⅛ per cent, with the prospect of a further advance as the case in money increases, and the rebellion draws to a close, inquiry is naturally turned to the facility of converting U. S. Notes of lawful tender into the New Stock of 1882, redeemable after five years. The Treasury made a further exchange of $1,640,000 Treasury 7.30 per cent bonds for gold at par, makes an aggregate since Friday last which rapidly approached the whole sum of gold required by the Government for the 1st July and 19th August interest. The Assistant Treasurer has solicited no such exchange since he paid up the first million on Friday. The subsequent applications were wholely voluntary. The total thus far is $3,745,000. The 1st July and 19th August interest, payable in New York, is only about five millions.

We have reason to know that the Secretary of the Treasury will *not* apply to Congress for an extension of the limit to the deposits in the Treasury on interest, beyond the $50,000,000 filled up on Saturday.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:

Locally we have no changes in the market to report. Exchange is abundant at ¼ dis. to par, selling. Checks and vouchers in demand at the highest. Currency moderately abundant.

NEW YORK BANKS.—Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which shows the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the last week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit:

	May 3, 1862.	April 26, 1862.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	133,406,418	125,086,825
Specie	35,175,878	35,297,944
Circulation	8,489,782	8,118,571
Gross Deposits	133,126,061	122,680,323
Exchanged	23,469,078	20,734,798
Undrawn	409,634,525	101,897,425
In Sub-Treasury	15,497,107	13,542,753

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	7828	76763	....	470	....
G & C U R R	563	7000	4500	2092	1560	1572
R I R R	550	3150	1750	....	1050	2800
I C R R	1800	3100	2050	1320	....	65
C B & Q R R	1800	3156	11210	613	460	2812
C & N W R R	1409	3551	367	808	268	1276
A & St L R R	68	970	3600	....	312	....
Total	5495	26175	103640	4833	4069	8535

	Grass Seed lbs.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	1600	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1590	....	120	70	16870
R I R R	....	28640	14	18	2830
I C R R	....	28990	....	15	22700
C B & Q R R	2324	178245	....	64	7718
C & N W	3864	....	90	49	4433
A & St L	....	....	100	98	523
Total	7968	234775	324	319	64883

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	3000	53100	175075	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	32550	18375	....	....	....
To Port Colb'ne	....	....	8150	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	61775	24000	....	....	....
To Cleveland	....	9800	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	3678	....	....	....	....	....
Total	6678	157225	225600	....	....	....

There was a good attendance on 'Change; but the general markets were dull and lower.

There was but little inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and neglected, with sales of only about 1,200 brls at $5.10 for choice white winter extra, and $3.90@4.25 for good Spring extra.

There was a perfect stampede in the wheat market and we have to note a decline of 3@5c ₩ bu. The depreciation in No. 1 Spring was about 3c ₩ bushel with sales at 80@82c, but in No. 2 Spring there was quite a panic, and the market was irregular and unsettled—selling at a range of 65@78c. according to the warehouse in which it was stored and the date of the receipts. The day's transactions did not exceed 55,000 bushels.

Corn was also dull and 1c lower—with sales of about 95,000 bushels, at 31¼@31½c for Old River Yellow afloat; 31c for New River Yellow afloat; 30c for Old River Mixed afloat; 27½c for New River Mixed afloat; 28@29c for Old Mixed in store, and 25c for New Mixed in store—the market closing at 28@28½c for Old Mixed.

There was a very active inquiry for oats and the market was brisk at yesterday's advance. About 115,000 bushels changed hands at 26½@27½c for No. 1 in store. and 29@31c delivered f. o. b. canal boats on the canal and Illinois river. The demand is chiefly for St. Louis and Southern Illinois to fill Government Contracts. The transactions for delivering in store here were chiefly at 27c.

Rye was quiet, with trifling sales at 45c for No. 1 in store. Barley was in good supply and lower—with liberal sales at 45@65c. Highwines were firmer—20@20½c being paid. Timothy Seed was more active—sales being more liberal at $1.25@1.30.

The Provision market was active and firm. There was a good inquiry for Mess Pork, chiefly to fill orders from New York, and we note sales of 1,100 brls at $10.50@10.75 for country packing, and $11.00 for city—closing firm. There was a good demand for Bulk Meats, and we report sales of about 400,000 lbs, at 3¼, 4, and $4.70, for Shoulders, Hams, and Sides, loose, and 3⅝c for Shoulders packed in boxes. A small lot of English-Cut Hams was sold at 4¾c, packed in boxes. There is a very active demand for Lard, and the market shows an advance of ⅛c per lb—with sales of about 250 pkgs at 7¼c for prime city Leaf, and 7@7⅛c for country.

Freights were active and firmer. Thirteen vessels were taken at 11¼c for wheat to Kingston and Oswego; 7c for corn and rye to Buffalo; and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo.

"Wilson's Lard Tanks."

W. H. Fuller gives notice in our advertising columns that he is the exclusive owner of the patent for the use of Wilson's celebrated Lard Tanks in Cook county, Ill. Pork packers will therefore pay attention to this.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Active and steady. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston:—Schr. Anna Craig, wheat, at 11¼c. To Oswego:—Schrs. J. S. Harvey, Montezuma and Dispatch, wheat, at 11¼c. To Buffalo:—Schrs. A. E. Hart, Wild Rover and Corinthian, wheat, at 7½c; schr. Eclipse, wheat, (to load at Racine) at 8c; bark Sibley, rye, at 7c; brig Lowell, schrs. Ostrich, Mary B. Perew, T. Y. Avery—all with corn, at 7c.

FLOUR—Received, 5495 brls; shipped, 6678 brls. Market dull. Sales, 100 brls "Venus" white winter extra at $5.10; 300 brls "State Mills" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Uhl's Triumph" r. b. spring extra at $4.25; 100 brls "Smith Mills" f. b. extra at $4.05; 300 brls good extra at $4.00; 200 brls good spring extra at $3.90@4.05—all delivered.

WHEAT—Received, 26,175 bu; shipped, 157,225 bu. Market very much depressed, and 3@5c lower. Sales, 3,300 bu No. 1 Spring in store (in Flint & T. and Munger & A.'s houses) at 82c; 5,000 bu do at 81c; 2,000 bu do at 80¼c; 1,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co's) at 80c; 11,000 bu do (in Munger & A.'s house) at 81c—in one lot; 6,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's and Sturges B. & Co.'s) at 80c; 1,700 bu No. 2 Spring (in Munn & Scott's N. W. Elevator) at 78c; 1,500 bu do at 76; 2,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's old house) at 74½c; 9,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's, Munger & A. and Flint & T.'s) at 74c; 8,000 bu do at 73c; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at 73c; 2,000 bu do (in Hiram Wheeler & Sturges, B. & Co.'s at 68c; 1,000 bu do at 69c; 6,000 bu do at 70c; 5,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 70c; 400 bu do at 72c; 7,000 bu do (in Sturges, S. & Co.'s) at 70c; 400 bu September receipts do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 65c.

By sample, 100 bags very choice Red Winter at 97c on track; 420 bags Amber Iowa at 88c on track.

CORN—Received, 103,640 bu; shipped, 225,600 bu. Market 1c lower. Sales, 5,000 bu choice old River Yellow at 31½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 31¼c afloat; 5,000 bu choice New River Yellow at 31c afloat; 20,000 bu Old River Mixed at 30c afloat; 20,000 bu New River Mixed at 27½c afloat; 10,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 29c; 6,300 bu do at 28½c; 22,000 bu do at 28c; 4,000 bu New Mixed in store at 25c.

OATS—Received, 4,833 bu. Market active and buoyant. Sales were as follows: 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 26½c; 63,500 bu do at 27c; 9,000 bu do at 27½c; 25,000 bu do at 31c delivered on board canal boats in Peroia; 5,000 bu do at 29c, delivered on canal boat at Clinton; 10,000 bu do at 29c delivered f. o. b. canal boat on the Canal.

RYE—Received, 4,069 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 store at 45c.

BARLEY—Received, 8,535 bu. Market active and tendency downwards. Sales, 1,450 bu prime at 65c; 2,500 bu do at 60c; 1,000 bu fair at 55c; 900 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50c; 800 bu bu do at 800 bu at 45c—all on track.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—In better request and firm. Sales, 550 brls city packed at $11.00; 300 brls country packed at $10.75; 367 brls do at $10.50; 100 brls city packed (not prime) at $10.50; 32 brls Prime Mess at $9.25. BULK MEATS—More active and firm. Sales, 2,810 pcs. Sides at $4.70 loose; 3,858 pcs. Hams at 4c loose; 400 pcs. long-cut do at 4¾c packed in bxs; 5,051 pcs. Shoulders at 3¼c loose; 150,000 lbs Shoulders at 3⅝c packed in bxs. LARD—In active request and firm. Sales, 100 brls choice city steam-evaporated (Toby & Boothe) Leaf at 7¼c; 100 trcs. prime Kettle at 7¼c; 77 trcs. do at 7¼c; 16 pkgs. country Kettle at 7c; 46 trcs. Yellow Grease at 5¼c.

HIGHWINES—In good demand and a shade higher. Sales, 50 brls at 20c; 80 brls at 20¼c.

TIMOTHY SEED—111 bags prime at $1.30; 50 bushels fair at $1.25.

HIDES—We quote: Dry Flint, 13@13½c; Green Cured 5½@6c; Green Country, 5@5½c.

TALLOW—50 brls prime packing house at 7¼c; 10 brls country at 7¼c.

DRIED FRUIT—35 bags unpared Peaches at 7c; 16 bags do at 6¼c; 36 brls fair new Ohio Apples at 6¼c; 40 sks Southern Apples at 5¼c.

EGGS—In good supply. Sales, 20 brls fresh at 5¼c.

BUTTER—25 pkgs old grease butter at 6c; Choice Dairy in request at 11@13c.

POTATOES—400 bu Mixed at 31c on track.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 7, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts were light and the market quiet and steady. Sales were:—

Beeves.	av.	Price.	Beeves.	av.	Price.
31	1164	$3.15	10	1260	$2.50
10	1129	3.00	14	1130	2.75
15	1265	3.00	8	968	2.60

HOGS—The market is extremely dull and heavy. Sales were:

Hogs.	av.	Price.	Hogs.	av.	Price.
130	220	$2.55	80	186	$4.50
121	190	p. t.			

Movements of Produce in New York.

[From the Journal of Commerce, 5th.]

We have compiled our usual monthly summary of the movements of produce at this port from the beginning of the year to the 1st inst., which will be found full of present interest, and useful for future reference. The following will show the comparative receipts of certain articles at this port since the beginning of the year:

RECEIPTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE AT NEW YORK DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ashes, brls	7,285	5,498	6,985
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, brls	450,210	756,957	1,066,936
Corn meal, brls	40,798	20,498	98,474
Wheat, bu	134,409	994,778	448,369
Rye, bu	29,223	19,700	274,580
Oats, bu	419,234	563,443	567,567
Barley, bu	191,588	348,058	491,048
Corn, bu	943,011	1,097,198	734,077
Cotton, bales	183,034	230,533	8,086
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	47,135	37,528	80,441
Beef, pkgs	18,520	10,823	91,591
Cut meats, pkgs	33,194	50,814	169,307
Butter, pkgs	108,149	119,749	116,812
Cheese, pkgs	34,983	64,917	57,994
Lard, tcs and brls	29,937	40,052	207,342
do kegs	9,828	10,752	38,136
Whisky, brls	66,390	79,221	160,793

The above comparison needs but little comment. The most striking changes on the one side are to be found in the receipts of provisions and whisky, which have vastly increased; and on the other in cotton and naval stores, which show a very great decline. We have also compiled a comparative table giving the exports to foreign ports for the same period:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS OF CERTAIN LEADING ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ashes—Pots, brls	4,811	4,541	3,147
Do Pearls, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,113
Beeswax, lbs	125,433	123,897	78,141
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, brls	242,684	736,677	874,921
Rye flour, brls	3,833	3,935	3,735
Corn meal, brls	29,511	28,648	44,906
Wheat, bu	256,963	3,894,791	2,515,331
Rye, bu	100	33,713	534,084
Oats, bu	765	25,155	17,803
Barley, bu	300	1,000	30
Peas bu	....	2,720	47,126
Corn, bu	225,210	3,164,169	4,522,635
Provisions—			
Pork, brls	30,245	30,725	73,609
Beef, brls	11,153	12,080	9,241
Do tcs	14,580	30,794	39,791
Cut meats, lbs	10,886,534	35,757,888	80,768,921
Butter, lbs	1,995,592	4,494,970	5,371,818
Cheese, lbs	3,965,322	10,535,870	9,438,492
Lard, lbs	11,601,815	18,773,325	60,128,197

The exports have been small during the last few weeks, but many look for an increase as soon as the canal opens.

Commercial Circular by the America.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.

BREADSTUFFS—Our market on Tuesday was well attended, and more disposition shown to purchase than for some time past, which was in some measure checked by the firmness of holders. A fair consumptive business was however, done in wheat at an advance of 2d per cental. Flour sold readily at 6d per brl more on Friday. There was also a better inquiry for Indian corn at 29s per qr for mixed, at which the market closed firm. Since Tuesday the trade has been firm, but not very active, the only change in prices being a further advance of 6d per qr on Indian corn. To-morrow being "Good Friday," no market will be held.

PROVISIONS—A moderate business has been done in beef and pork, without change in prices. The demand for bacon continues active, and prices are firmly maintained. The stock of cheese is in small compass, but we cannot quote any improvement in price. The harsh weather of last week caused butter to recover the heavy decline of the previous week, the weather, however, having again become mild, holders are willing sellers.

LARD—A good business has been done at steady prices. The sales amount to about 300 tons, chiefly on speculation; fine is in better demand at 44s to 46s ₩ cwt.

TALLOW is in moderate demand and prices are unaltered.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

GLASGOW, April 18.

PROVISIONS—Stock of beef light. Sales of pork at quotations. Some boneless bacon, damaged by water, sold at auction to-day from 33s up to 37s 6d. Cheese and butter wanted at quotations.

TALLOW—Firm, at about 45s for best North American.

BREADSTUFFS—Deliveries from the farmers having fallen off, together with improved accounts from London and Liverpool, enabled holders to effect sales of wheat and flour more freely this week, at an advance of 6d ₩ brl on the former, and is 1s6d on the latter. Canadian flour has been largely sold ex quay from 25s6d up to 27s for superfine, and 28s to 29s for extras. Peas are 6d lower, being obtainable at 31s ex store. Indian corn of prime quality can be had at 17s ex ship.

LARD—The demand is only retail at 42s to 43s.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

Baltimore Provision Market—May 5.

PROVISIONS.—We notice a fair inquiry for lard for export, but hear of no sales. Pork and beef are very quiet. The stock of bulk meat is light, but the demand is only moderate PORK—No sales reported. We quote Western mess at $12.50@13; prime mess at $11.50@12; prime at $10; and rump at $9 per brl. BEEF—The demand is light. We quote Baltimore No 1 at $14 50@15; do mess at $16@16.50, and do extra mess at $16.50 per brl; Western mess $13@14 per brl. BULK MEAT—No sales of importance. We quote shoulders on the spot at 4¼c; sides at 5¼c, and hams at 4¾@5¼c ₩ lb. BACON—Some inquiry for sides; shoulders are quiet. We quote shoulders at 4¾@5c; sides at 5¼c; hams at 6½@8c, for plain and sugar-cured, and 8¼c ₩ lb for fancy do. LARD—No sales. The market is firm at 8¼c for Western, in brls and tierces, and 9c ₩ lb for do, in kegs (regular packages); refined we quote at 9¼c ₩ lb.

Toledo Grain Market—May 6.

Received, 23,101 bu wheat, 10,712 bu corn. After a diligent search this afternoon we failed to learn of a single grain transaction. The New York report to-day is unfavorable and parties are not disposed to operate in wheat until further advices. There are no vessels in port and there are no inquiries for corn. Wheat—Market opened this morning at about the following quotations; M S white $1.10@1.11; do red $1.07@1.08; Indiana and Ohio red $1 05; white $1.07@1.08; but these figures are principally useful as showing the condition at the opening, and for comparison with eastern reports which affect our markets. Corn—Held at 34c without buyers. Freights—Schr A. Buckingham takes wheat at 7¼c to Oswego; Schr B. F. Wade corn to Buffalo at 3c.

Albany Barley Market—May 5.

Barley meets with a steady but moderate inquiry, and the market is weak. Sales 1,000 bu Monroe & Co at 89½@85c, and 1,800 bu fair to prime four-rowed State at 90@94. We notice a sale of 500 bu western made barley malt at 97½.

St. Louis Lumber Market—May 6.

The stock of lumber now on hand is quite small—less than it has been for years; but it is now in process of enlargement, and will soon, by expected arrivals, be adequate to the anticipated demand.

The production of lumber the past and present year, has been, and will be, much less than formerly for obvious reasons, and it is anticipated that the demand for the current year will be pretty equal to the supply.

Prices in this city, may for the present be quoted as follows:

Lumber on the river bank, as it runs by the rafts, $13 to $14. Seasoned lumber, from yards—

Third rate	$15 00
Second rate	$20 to $25
First rate	30 to 35
Lath	$4 50
Shingles, No. 1, shaved	4 00
" No. 2, shaved	3 75
" No. 3, "	3 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—FLOUR—Heavy, and prices have again declined 5c per brl, with only limited demand for export and home consumption. Sales of 11,000 brls at $4 90@5 for state; $5 10@5 for extra state; $4 95@5 for super western; $5 [illegible] for common to medium extra western; $5 [illegible] for common to good shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio; $5 [illegible] for trade brands. Market closing heavy; no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour heavy and 5c lower. Sales 900 brls at $5.10@5.30 for shipping, and $5.35@6.50 for winter extras. Rye flour quiet and steady with small sales at $3.25@4.25. Corn meal steady. Sales 700 brls at $2.75 for Jersey and $3.10 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Excited and decidedly higher. Sales 3000 brls at 25¼@25½c, including 100 brls at 27c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 1100 bu Milwaukee club at $1.18, 3000 bu red Western on p t., and 4100 bu white Western also on p t. Rye less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 3,000 bu at 80@82c. Barley quiet at 80@85c. Corn heavy and unsettled and declining; sales 33,000 bu at 55@56c for mixed Western in store and delivered, and 58c for Jersey and Southern yellow. Oats in fair request at 40@43½c for Jersey, Canadian, Western and State.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio quiet and very firm; sales 100 bags at 19c; 300 bags St. Domingo and Porto Rico. Sugar raw continues firm and in moderate demand; sales 800 hhds Cuba at 8¼@8c; 94 hhds Porto Rico at 8¾c; refined in active demand and very firm. Molasses in fair request, with firm prices; sales 100 hhds Barbadoes at 28c.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair business doing in pork. Market rules very firm. Sales 1,600 brls at $12 for mess; $12.50@12.50 for western and city prime mess; $10@11 for prime. Included in sales are 250 brls mess for June delivery, at $14@13.62½. Beef firm, with a moderate demand. Sales, 350 brls at 4.50@5 50 for country prime; $5 50@8 for country mess; 12@13 50 for repacked mess; $14@15 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $20. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats in better demand. Sales, 800 packages at 4@4½c for shoulders; 4½@5½c for hams. Bacon sides less active. Sales 350 boxes at 5½c for re-trimmed short ribbed middles. Lard rules firm with a fair demand. Sales 1,289 brls at 7½@8¾c. Butter selling at 10@17c for Ohio; 16@19c for state. Cheese firm at 7@8c.

STOCKS—Active and lower, but leave off firmer. Nothing new in money or exchange. C & R I 63¾; C & T 45½; M & P 29; do 2d pfd 63¼; T & W 11¼; do pfd 12; G & C 71¼; C & Pitts 10¾; Pan 129¾; Cum 9¼; Pac Mail 111¼; N Y C 83¼; Erie 35¾; Erie prefd 67½; Hudson 40¾; Harlem preferred 26¾; Reading 45¼; U S 6s 91¾; Penn 88; Am gold 102¾; U S 6s '67, 100¾; do '65 regtd, 100¾; do '81 regtd, 101¾; do coupons, 101¾; do pfd half year, 100½; U S 6s one year certf, 99¾; Tenn 6s, 58½; Va 59; Mo 52¾; Cal 7s, 98½; N Y cert '70. 105; Erie 1st bonds 1?4; do 3d 97; Harlem 1st bds 101¾; I C bds 91.

GROCERIES.—quiet; public offering of teas this a. m. was spiritless, being of indescribable grades and mostly sold on account of foreign concerns. Prices sustained considering quality.

STOCKS—Second Board—excited and higher. C & R I, 63¾; T & W, 12; C & T, 46¼; G & C 71¾; C & Pitts. 20; Ill C scrip, 63½; Pan 1.30; M S. 25; do gtd. 49¾; Pac Mail, 1.17¾; N Y C, 83¾; Erie, 39. do pfd. 66¾; Hud, 40¾; Harl. 14¾; M C. 60¾; C. B & Q. 70; American gold. 1.02¾; Illinois C bds 91¾; N C 6s 71¾; Mo 53; Va 59; Tenn 59¾; Treas 7 3-10 103; U S 6s '81 coupons 102.

MONEY—Continues easy at 4@5 ₩ cent for loans on call; prime paper scarce and wanted at 5@6 ₩ cent; 113@113½ for merchants' and 113¼@113⅜ for bankers' bills. American gold has declined to 2¾@2⅞ ₩ cent premium. California gold bars dull at 2⅜ ₩ cent premium. Government stocks opened heavy but closed firm. U S 6s '81 closed 101¾@102¼; 7.3-10 treas notes 103.

CATTLE MARKET—Beef firm. Receipts 4,000; quoted at 6½@9c. Sheep firm, receipts 5,694; quoted at 2@5c. Swine steady, Receipts 9,984; quoted at 3½@3¾c.

BUFFALO, May 7.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 1,000 bu amber Iowa at 95c; 7,000 bu Canada club at 91½c. Corn steady. Sales 30,000 bu at 39@40c—mostly inside figure. Sales 6,400 bu rye at 62c.

WHISKY—Better. Sales 4,000 brls at 25c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Weaker. 14¼c for wheat, 19¼c for corn to New York.

IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 240,000 bu wheat, 91,000 bu corn, 4,000 bu barley, 16,000 bu rye.

EXPORTS—700 brls flour, 250,000 bu wheat, 84,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu barley.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER AUSTRALASIAN.] LIVERPOOL, April 26.

FLOUR—Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour slow of sale, and a reduction of 6d per brl. Sales at 26@31s. Richardson, Spence & Co. call the decline in flour 6d@1s per brl.

GRAIN—Wheat very dull, and to effect sales 1@2d reduction in prices would have to be made. Red western 10s 6d@11s 6s; white 11s 9d@12s 6d. Corn inactive, and 6@9d lower. Mixed 27s 9d; white nominal at 33s per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet and buyers decline to buy. Pork easier, and quotations nominal. Bacon in moderate demand and steady rates. Lard quiet—ranging from 41s up to 48s for fine. Butter rather lower for secondary qualities.

GROCERIES—Brokers' circular reports coffee dull and drooping.

LONDON MARKETS—(Baring Bros. report—BREADSTUFFS—quiet and steady.

GROCERIES—Sugar inanimate and barely supported. Tea firm. Coffee buoyant and partially dearer.

TALLOW—Firmer.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and heavy, but without alteration in rates.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping.

LONDON, Saturday.

MONEY—Consols for money 93¼@93⅜.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares, 48¼@48; discount Erie shares, 30@31¼.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... May 7, 1862.

Bark Sunrise, Comstock, Cleveland, 435 tons coal.
Brig Commerce Locke, Cleveland, 473 tons coal.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Speed, Reid, Grand Haven, 75 cds wood.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, St. Joseph, 1,400 R R ties.
Schr N C Ford, Ryerse, Ryerse, 72 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Luston, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Buffalo.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo.
Schr Mt Vernon, Haynes, Oswego, 150 m lumber, 15 cds wood.
Schr Jupiter, Thompson, Bay City, 1,300 brls salt.

CLEARED .... May 7.

Prop Hunter Dickson, Goderich, 3,678 hams 933 brls pork, 380 brls beef, 2 brls fish.
Bark Geo Thurston, Neelon, Kingston, 19,150 bu wheat.
Bark Southampton, McKirby, Kingston, 24,000 bu corn.
Brig Young America, Doyle, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr H Rand M Kay, Muskegon.
Schr Speed, Reid, Centreville.
Schr Bonesteel, Culver, St. Joseph.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Grand Haven.
Schr Wm S Preston, Pease, Oswego, 10,500 bu wheat.
Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Oswego, 18,375 bu corn.
Schr B R Sammis, Morley, Buffalo, 11,400 bu wheat.
Schr Niami, Pennington, Buffalo, 16,575 bu corn.
Schr Oriole McAdams, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Martin, Buffalo, 15,150 bu corn.
Schr S M Peck, Guyles, Cleveland, 9,800 bu wheat.
Schr Thursby, Scolley, Buffalo, 14,823 bu corn.
Schr Crocker, Brooks, Oswego, 14,050 bu wheat.
Schr Montezuma, Moore, Kingston, 13,450 bu wheat.
Schr Marquette, Mackin, Kingston, 14,175 bu wheat.
Schr Abigail, Colliston, Collingwood, 8,150 bu corn.
Schr Alpha, Simpson, Kingston 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Muskegon.
Schr David Tod, Blue, Buffalo, 18,450 bu corn.
Schr Experiment, J Dike, Grand Haven.
Schr E G Greg, Wm Dike, Bronson's Harbor, sundries.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... May 6.

Joliet, Rocket, 5,500 bu corn.
Carondelet, Morris, 5,600 bu corn.
Golden State, Lasalle, 5,000 bu corn, 470 bu rye, 55 bu wheat.
Orator, Lasalle, 5,189 bu corn, 102 bu potatoes.
Ontario, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
Alice, Lasalle, 5,043 bu wheat.
Cuba, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Nile, Lasalle, 5,200 bu corn, 2,206 bu wheat.
Lioness, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 4,300 bu corn.
Gen Grant, 5,400 bu corn.
Golden Eagle, Lasalle, 4,500 bu corn.
Mound City, Lasalle, 4,500 bu corn, 636 bu potatoes, 6 brls apples.
Prairie State, Lasalle, 5,874 bu corn.

CLEARED .... May 6.

St Louis, 9,421 bu oats.
A Leach, Lasalle, 32,368 ft lumber, 7 m siding, 41 m shingles, 13 m lath, 20 brls salt.
Alexander, Lockport, 540 lbs nails.
Harrington, Marseilles, 7 m lumber.
Leonard, Lasalle, 1,000 bu oats.
Preston, Aux Salle, 23,764 ft lumber, 1,500 ft siding, 20 brls salt.
Baltimore, Lasalle, 25 brls salt, 10 brls vinegar.
Alabama, Lasalle, 100 m ft lumber, 141,259 shingles.
Lockport, Lockport, 40,719 ft lumber.
Acme. Ottawa.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 7, 1862.

UP—Props Comet, Racine, Neptune, Wisconsin; barques Quebec, Golden Fleece; schrs Racer, Starlight, Milwaukee, Bell, White Cloud.

DOWN—Prop West; barges Park, Pacific; brigs Sultan, Seymour; schrs Autocrat, Hubbard, Comely, Clyde, Hoppock, Lively.

FIRST VESSELS ROUND.—The schooners Ostrich, Capt. Pratt, and A. E. Hart, Capt. S. Bigelow, arrived at this port yesterday evening—the first vessels which have made the round trip this season from Chicago to Buffalo and back. They left this port on the 17th of April, with cargoes of wheat—and have made the round trip in nineteen days, inclusive of the days of sailing and arriving.

SLIGHT COLLISION.—The schooner Arctic which passed down last evening, sustained some damage by collision with another vessel in the river St. Clair. It was not serious, as the vessel proceeded on her voyage.—*Det. Tribune.*

COLLISION.—On Sunday evening as a tow of vessels was coming down the river St. Clair, one of the vessels, the Contest, by some means ran foul of the schooner Fanny and Floy, which at the time lay at anchor. The tug, which was the Canadian, did not discover the vessel until close upon her, owing to no light being visible, nor was there any watch on the deck of the vessel. The result was the Fanny's foremast was carried away, besides some damage to her smaldships. The Contest carried away her jibboom and all her head gear, besides losing her figure-head, an eagle scroll. The Floy will be towed to this port for repairs. The Contest will proceed on her voyage, after a couple of hours delay at this port.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ANOTHER LARGE GRAIN FLEET.—Some fifty grain loaded vessels passed this port yesterday, bound respectively for the canal and Buffalo.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

SCHOONER AGROUND.—A black fore-and-after is reported ashore at Point au Barque, apparently loaded. She had a red berjee flying from her maintopmost head, but no name was discernable.—*Ib.*

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 3d.		
Prop Cleveland,	Chicago,	do
Bark Indiana,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Bark Ocean Wave,	Chicago,	do
Brig Mahoning,	do	do
Schr S. A. Douglas,	do	do
Schr Almeda,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr Advance,	Chicago,	do
Schr J. J. Morley,	Fort Ryerse,	do
Schr Jenny Lind,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr Jas. Catchpole,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Surprise,	Chicago,	do
Schr Delos de Wolf,	do	do
Schr Ben Franklin,	Toledo	do
Schr Gem,	Chicago,	do
Schr Roe Jdansman,	Erie,	Hamilton.
Schr Carlton,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Britania,	Port Burwell,	do
Schr Fulton,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr H. E. Mussey,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr Thos. Simms,	Chicago,	Kingston.
Schr Pierpont,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr Jas. Coleman,	Bear Creek,	Kingston.
Schr Moselle,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Brig Ric Grand,	Riviere St. Clair,	Ogdensburgh
Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 2nd May.		
None.		
On the 3d.		
Schr Two Brothers,	Kingston,	Chatham.
Prop Ogdensburgh,	Ogdensburgh	Chicago.
Schr Flying Cloud,	Kingston,	do
Vessels in this port for Harbor.		
Prop B. F. Bruce,		
Bark Quebec,		

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER & CO.
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.

COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	13c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	12½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Bedford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	13c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamsutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETING,
(IN ALL GRADES.)
P. PALMER, & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,
(BEST QUALITY.)
White and Check Mattings,
(ALL WIDTHS.)
Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.
WINDOW SHADES,
(Shades of any Description Made to Order.)
CURTAIN GOODS,
Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, &c.
LOUNGES, MATTRESSES,
Enameled Cloth and Feathers.
P. PALMER & CO.,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
(no26-g255-ly)

A CARD.
The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging business the manufacturing of Bedding. Having a thorough knowledge of the business and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality second to none in the city, he hopes to merit in his new business, as heretofore received in his old, a share of patronage. He takes this opportunity to thank his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.
E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS
E. G. L. FAXON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BEDDING.
On Hand and Made to Order
MATTRASSES,
FEATHER BEDS,
Bolsters,
Pillows,
Comforts,
Linen, &c.
RENOVATED FEATHERS.
The only place in the city for Cured Feathers free from smell of the quill. Also the only place to get the
PORTABLE SPRING MATTRASS,
The Best Bed Ever Used.
☞ The public are invited to call and examine my stock.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 Lake Street.
ap7-p142 ly

E. G. L. FAXON,
CASH JOBBING HOUSE,
NOW OPENING
For Spring Trade,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS,
DECORATIONS,
CURTAIN PAPERS,
(ALL COLORS.)
FIGURED PAPER SHADES,
Common and Gilt.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
OIL AND DRY
CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,
Fixtures,
TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
At the lowest cash prices.
PEDLARS SUPPLIED.
E. G. L. FAXON
70 Lake Street,
P. O. BOX 2644. ap7-p477

IMPROVED HOGS FOR SALE.
Hogs of all ages and both sexes, of the
LATEST IMPORTATIONS,
And also of such different strains of blood, that pairs can be got of no kin to each other, for sale at the
SUMMIT DEPOT, COOK COUNTY,
On the St. Louis Railroad. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Second-Hand Open Buggy. Name lowest cash price and where it can be seen. Address Post Office Box 3074. my8-r160-3t

WANTED.—Any family wishing to adopt a little girl, six years of age, can hear of an opportunity by addressing "A. B.," at this office, stating where an interview can be had. my8-r166-3t

WANTED—Book-Keeper.—A young man who is no novice in his business and whose present situation leaves him about half the day unoccupied, would like to take charge of a set of books during that time. Charges would be moderate. Address by letter "E. B. W." Tribune Office. my8-r169-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman who can give good city references, a situation as book-keeper, entry or shipping clerk, or anything of a like nature. Can furnish $300 or $400 to take an interest in a business where a small capital is required. Address "A." Post Office Box 2298. my8-r46 3t

WANTED—A Situation as Clerk in a Produce and Commission House, by a young man who is familiar with book keeping, and who has had several year's experience in business. He has no objection to hard work, and would expect but a moderate salary. Satisfactory reference from his last employers. Address "A." Box 2807 P. O. my8-r84-1w

WANTED,
House and Lot, or House Without Lot.
Any person having either of the above to dispose of cheap, can hear of a buyer by addressing "A. P." Tribune Office, giving description of premises, location, price, terms, &c. Cottage house preferred. my8-r37-3t

WANTED—Book Canvassers. Several men of good address wanted to take subscribers to fine Illustrated Works, published in Monthly Parts. With perseverance from three to five dollars per day can be made. Apply, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M., and 12 and 2 and 5 and 6 P. M., to Wm. FREEMAN, 136 Lake street, (up-stairs.) Post Office Box 3167. my5-r56-3t

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $15 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 2711, Chicago, or call at Room 9, No. 119 South Clark st. my5-r163w

WANTED—A gentlemen doing business some forty miles from Chicago, on the line of one of our best railroads, is desirous of forming a Co-Partnership with an active man who can add to the capital of the concern two or three thousand dollars ($3,000). To such a person a good opportunity is offered. Address for one week Post Office Box 2758, Chicago. my3-p96-1w

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office,
Situations for Domestic Help.
No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3246. ap30-p871-1w

WANTED—Agents in every Town throughout Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Postmasters, Professional men, Teachers and others having a large circle of acquaintance, can make it very profitably to act as Agents in introducing new and valuable publications which are sold only by subscription. For further information call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 368. ap30-p639-1m

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. LLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored in Counties, 50 cents; colored in States, 50 cents. United States Railroad Map 25 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Three of any of the above maps, mail free, for $1.00, or separately for retail price. Send stamp and get circular, &c. E. H. LA. DON, Agent, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap28-p822-1m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE,
171 Washington street, near Lasalle,
Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P O Box, 3996. jel1'61-ly

WANTED.
WATER LOT WANTED FOR CASH.
A low priced Water Lot, accessable by an improved street. Apply at 49 Lake street. my7-r118-1w

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4253, Chicago, Illinois. ap26-p797-1m

WANTED—We are buying United States Certificates of Indebtedness, QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS On United States Treasury, payable in Certificates of Indebtedness and Quartermaster's Vouchers.
C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, 93 Lake street corner of Dearborn st.
ap25-p755-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 158 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1869. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k43-ly

WANTED.—Purchasers for fifteen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells.
mh26-n788-3m

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents, or ten samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh10-n391 3m

WANTED—BEESWAX—In large or small quantities, TO FILL AN ORDER.
KING & OWENS, Commission Merchants, No. 11 La Salle street.
mh8

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United states to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $1 to $3 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S, 3 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2382, enclosing three cent postage stamp. Chicago, Ill. de1

WANTED.—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the newest and best styles of the celebrated 25 cent Stationery Packets. Also, the Patriotic Combination, which sells very rapidly. Inducements to agents are the best ever offered—from 100 to 150 per cent. Any agent of ordinary ability can make money. Also, canvassers wanted for the best selling publications ever introduced in the West. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 South Clark street.
my5-r75-1m

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, within a convenient distance of the Court House. We prefer to furnish our own rooms. Please address P. O. Box 2174. my6-r105-3t

RESIDENCE LOT WANTED.
$1,000 TO $1,500 CASH
Will be paid for a desirable Lot, say 25 to 50 feet, in a good neighborhood and convenient to Street Cars. West Side preferred, between Sangamon and Reuben streets. The purchaser expects to give only a fair
CASH PRICE.
Address SAMPSON & CURRIER, 114 Dearborn street. my5-r79-3t

To Rent.

TO RENT—A beautiful Cottage, twelve furnished rooms, fine grounds, stable, hot house and cow, on West Side. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to WM. B. STEVENS, No. 10 Dole's Building. my7-r117 1w

TO RENT.—To rent, with board, pleasant suites of rooms to families or single gentlemen, at No. 8 Washington street, opposite Dearborn Park. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References required. my6-r94 3t

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos 336 and 338 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc, etc, and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Town, 100 Washington street. Rent $600 per annum. mh29-n878-sw

TO RENT—To a good and responsible tenant, residence No. 30 North Halsted street, within three blocks of the West Market. The house has twelve rooms, with gas, water, bath room, cellar and cistern. The grounds are large and stocked with fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. A large barn is attached to the premises, and all in perfect order. Address T. M. AVERY, corner of Canal and West Water streets. None but a good paying tenant need apply. my5-r91-1w

TO RENT—By D. Walker, No. 68 Third Avenue, a three story brick house, with basement, stable, &c., between Van Buren and Harrison streets. my5-r61 1w

TO RENT—The Brick Store, No. 179 Randolph street. Depth 175 feet, to Alley. Possession given immediately. WILLIAM BLAIR, 176 Lake street. my1-p936-1w

TO RENT—At a reasonable rate, a first-class dwelling house, delightfully situated in the West Division in Belgrave Terrace, containing gas, bathing room, etc. Horse Cars pass every five minutes. Stable if desired. Inquire at No. 160 Washington st., Room No. 6, or at No. 30 May street. ap30-p876-1m

TO RENT.—The four story and basement brick store No. 20 and 22 Market street, in the north half of Lind's Block. Apply to F. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 17 Wells street. ap p178-1w

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario Street—Rent per annum. Inquire of H. W. GRIFFIN, next door, corner Dearborn street, from 1 to 2 p. m., or at No. 5 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street. ap p-38-2w

TO RENT—House No. 404 Erie street, (pleasantly situated) at $400 per year to a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Inquire of RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 166 South Water street. ap30-p225-1m

TO RENT—For three years from May 1st, 1862 Dwelling House on Michigan Avenue, with large grounds, fine shrubbery and fruit trees barn, yard and shed. The House having double parlors, library, and two rooms in private rooms, dining room, six closets, pantry and kitchen, with cooking range, hot and cold water, bath room on first floor. six rooms with closets and store rooms, and hot and cold water with bath room on second floor. Good basement under all, with furnace, laundry, hot and cold water and more rooms. Coal grates and gas in each story. In short, combining all the modern conveniences of the age. Will not be rented for a boarding house, and none but a responsible prompt paying tenant need apply. Address Post Office Drawer 5800. ap25-p763-2w

TO RENT.—The pleasant and commodious residence No. 61 Hinsdale street, between Wells and Franklin. It stands on a 25 foot lot, fronting south, and has gas, water, sewer connection, large sodded yard, and currant garden in bearing. Horse cars within two blocks. Apply to S. S. GREELEY, No. 68 Washington street, Portland Block, or on the premises. ap23-p815-2w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. R. PROSSER, 130 Clark street.

RIVER LOT TO RENT.
100 FEET ON THE SOUTH BRANCH,
West Side,
BY 105 FEET DEEP,
At the Foot of Mather Street, and Fronting on Ellsworth Street.
L. L. OLMSTED & CO.
my1-p868.1w

TO RENT—Brick Dwellings Nos. 2?0, 2?6, 2?6 Michigan street.
ALSO,
Brick Dwelling northwest corner of Michigan and Pine streets.
The Houses are in good order and convenient to business. Contains modern improvements.
WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No 3 [illegible]

"LILLIE'S SAFES."
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & W[illegible]
LARGE SALE OF
New and Second-Hand Furni[ture]
AT AUCTION
On FRIDAY, May 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, a large and valuable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part of
Elegant Parlor and Chamber [illegible]
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, in great variety, in mahogany, walnut, [illegible] Also, a large quantity of [illegible] washstands, bedsteads, [illegible] sofa and Ingrain Carpets. GILBERT, SAMPSON & W[illegible]
my7-r157-3t

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD [FUR]NITURE AT
531 WABASH AVE[NUE]
For sale by Auction
On Thursday Next, Ma[y]
At 10 o'clock in the morning,
The Entire Household Furn[iture be]longing to 531 Wabash av[enue]
Parties desirous of buying Furniture [for house]keeping purposes, will find everything [of] first class character. Sale without reserve.
my1-r148-3t

E. A. JESSEL, AUCTION[EER]
On Thursday, May 8th, [1862]
At ten o'clock precisely.
On the premises, No. 531 Wabash
I will sell to the highest bidder the entire Furniture, consisting in part of
SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR [SET]
French Plate Mirrors, Rosewood and Mah[ogany] Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, superior Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Tables, Rosewood Book Case and Wardrobe, Paintings, &c. &c.
This Furniture is all new and made to order. Also, Carriage and Double Harness.
my6-r157-3t E. A. JESSEL

BY S. NICKERS[ON]
Nos. 229 & 234 Lake street, cor. Fr[anklin]
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH [WEEK]
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, [illegible] Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots to suit country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when [con]signments respectfully solicited.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOT[HING]
AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, [corner] of Franklin, MONDAY, May 5th, [and] May 7th, FRIDAY, May 9th, at 9½ o'clock [illegible] sold cloths, satinetts, cassimeres, [illegible] ades, prints, ginghams, silks, dress goods, bleached sheeting; also, invoice clothing, jewelry and furnishing goods, clothes at private sale. Terms cash.
my5-p978-1w S. NICKERSON, A[uctioneer]

AUCTION SALES AT W[HOLESALE]
SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHO[ES]
Every Tuesday and Thursday.
By GORE, WILLSON & CO., [illegible]
See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THE[ATRE]
Madison street, between State and [Dearborn]
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain [illegible]
THURSDAY EVENING, May 8th. Fo[r the last time] only, the great domestic play
The Willow Cops[e]
Mr. Couldock ... as ... Luke F[ielding]
Miss Hosmer ...
Mr. McVicker ...
Mr. Myers ...
Mrs. Myers ...
GRAND DANCE ... Miss J[illegible]
To conclude with
Peace and Quiet.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Couldock. A [illegible]
In rehearsal, an entire new play, by [illegible] and presented by her to Mr. Couldock, [illegible]
THE LION OF ST. MAR[K'S]

MABIE'S GREAT S[HOW]
CIRCUS AND MENAGE[RIE]
More in number and a greater variety of Wild and Trained Animals, Birds and Reptiles, was ever before concentrated in one establishment.
The Best Equestrian and Gym[nastic] Troupe in the World.
Will exhibit at Chicago, on Washington street, [oppo]site the Court House)
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SAT[URDAY,]
May 8th, 9th and 10th.
Admission, 25 cents. No half price. Box seats 50 cents. Children to boxes [illegible] Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Performance on Thursday night, May 8th.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF [THE] REBELLION,
FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.
With views of all the principal battles, [and] men. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES [illegible] & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain, a Store on Monroe street, near Post Office, four year lease, suitable for a Fruit Store or [illegible] Inquire of P. CALDWELL, 144 [illegible]

FOR SALE.
50 lbs. Onion Top Setts (Kentucky)
In store and for sale by A. PEUGEOT, No. 2 Hilliard's [illegible]
my9-r62-1m

FOR SALE—A 25 horse-power stationary engine, with 7 feed [illegible] Cheap for cash. Inquire of F. PALMER [illegible] 114 & 116 Lake street.

FOR SALE—On the South B[ranch]
A WHARF, 217 FEET FRO[NT]
Situated between Halsted-st. Bridge and Brighton, Knight's packing house. Apply to A. M[illegible] South Lasalle street, near Lake.

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHA[NT] and Grist Mill, known as the
"COMO MILL,"
Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered [illegible]. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Merchant and Custom Bolts, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars [apply to] WHEELER, NEELY & CO, Chicago, or the owner on the premises. B. LEHMAN [illegible]
Como, May 1st, 1862.

FOR SALE.—One of the best [sin]gle Carriage Horses in Chicago, seven years [old,] sound and all right. One Horse six years [old,] size, and an excellent saddle horse. Would suit family or business horse. Two new covered light business buggy; one new top buggy; one [second] hand open buggy; one new trotting sulky; [one] cutter; three buggy poles; two sets second-hand [sin]gle harness; one set light second hand double [har]ness. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above named articles will do well to call at [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold low for cash. Apply to D. S. POTTER, [illegible] No. 223 Kenzie street.

FOR SALE,
50 feet on Washington street,
Between Morgan and Elizabeth streets.
J. B. LEE, 85 Clark st[reet]

FOR SALE AT A BARGA[IN]
One seven-horse power Boiler and Engine from Mill, two run of stones, with shafting, [etc.] Also, elevators and kiln for drying, and all in running order, with brick building, now occupied at low rent. Address P. O. Box 3787, or apply at [illegible] street.

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wi[lson] Sewing Machines for sale very low—Twelve fifteen No. four Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PUGH & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL F[OR] sale at a bargain.—This Mill is eligibly located in Chicago, has four run of stone, and its machinery and fixtures are nearly new. For further particulars [apply] to E. W. QUIMBY & [illegible]
ap15-p367-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman [and] his wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at [illegible] Adams street.

BOARDING, AND HOUSE [TO] LET—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a desirable room, with board in a house where there are few boarders. A [illegible] house on Ontario street, east of Clark [street, for] rent. Apply at No. 219 Ontario street.

BOARDING.—Board with [pleasant rooms] suitable for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 68 Michigan avenue, corner [of illegible] street.

BOARDING.—Board and plea[sant] rooms to be had, at reasonable rates at [illegible] HOUSE, corner of State and Twelfth streets. [Day] boarders also received.

General Notices.

GOOD ENGLISH HAY F[OR] SALE.—Good Hay, Timothy and Red Top, sometimes a little Clover mixed, for sale at the Summit Farm, Cook County, in large or small quantities. There are Hay [illegible] upon the premises, eleven miles from Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

LUMBER.—A cargo of wide, Gang Sawed SAGINAW BOARDS.
Also, a cargo of Green Bay, assorted, now landing, for sale cheap to suit the trade.
my7-r123-3t ELKINS & M[illegible]

TO REAL ESTATE OWNER[S.]
Parties owning city or county property, with to sell, will do well to leave description &c. at the office of the undersigned. Having unusual facilities for business property in all parts of the city for sale. Apply to J. F. OLINGER, No. 42 Clark st[reet,] No. 8, up stairs.

PERSONAL.—If the person [who] sent a note signed "A Friend of Truth" to Floyd's ready Post to gentlemen [illegible] [illegible]

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss Ada [illegible] Test Medium, continues to give [sittings for the] investigation of these phenomena [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WOR[KS]
All owners or occupants of buildings [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to Wm. D. Hollister [illegible]
OFFICE OF WM. CLINGMAN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEE[KLY]
Office, No. 51 Clark Stree[t]
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Daily, delivered in city, per year ...
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) ...
" 3 copies ...
" 5 copies ...
" 10 copies ...
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ...
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at [any ti]me at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be [sent] at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

The Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

PERSONAL—For several weeks past [let]ters to Dr. C. H. Ray, one of the editors [of] the TRIBUNE, have remained unanswe[red.] His severe domestic affliction—the de[ath] of Mrs. Ray—noticed in yesterday mo[rn]ing's issue, will account to his corresp[on]dents for an apparent neglect.

FROM YORK PENINSULA.

The co-operation of the navy will br[ing] to a speedy close the campaign [on the] York peninsula. We have driven the reb[els] beyond the line of the Chickahomi[ny,] and now it is announced that the iron-cl[ad] Galena and some other vessels have go[ne] up James river, which, with the occup[a]tion of York river, completes the prepa[ra]tions for their capture. Furthermore, i[t is] stated that Sewall's Point, at the entran[ce] to Norfolk, has been evacuated, and t[he] movements in that quarter look very mu[ch] as if we should have Norfolk and the gre[at] Merrimac herself in a few days.

THE HOMESTEAD AND PACIF[IC] RAILROAD BILLS.

Amid the excitement of putting dow[n] the rebellion, the people do not stop [to] consider the importance of the great n[a]tional measures passed or about to be pa[ss]ed by the present Congress. The abolitio[n] of slavery in the District of Columbia wi[ll] be ever memorable upon the pages of hi[s]tory. The Homestead Bill, a measure th[at] will attract an immense population fro[m] Europe and the old States to the Mississipp[i] Valley, and increase the wealth and pow[er] of the nation far beyond the most sangui[ne] expectations, awaits only the signature [of] the President to become a law. This i[t] will most assuredly receive. The Hous[e] has passed the Pacific Railroad Bill, an[d] the Senate will unquestionably pass it a[s] soon as it can be reached. This is not onl[y] a great national enterprise, but it embrace[s] interests world-wide in their influence[.] From what examination we have been able to give, we believe the road can and will within the next twelve years, be built un[]der the provisions of the bill. These three measures alone will secure for the Repub[]lican party the respect and the gratitude of the civilized world for all time to come.

GEN. HAMILTON SUPERSEDED.

A letter in the New York *Tribune* of the [6]th inst., from its correspondent before Yorktown, informs us that Gen. C. S. Ham[il]ton, of Wisconsin, has been superseded by the appointment to the command of his division of General Kearney. General McClellan issued the order, and is responsible for the consequences. Whatever they may be to the army, they will not, we apprehend, be very agreeable to him. We have only General Hamilton's well-earned reputation to guide us in this criticism. We know him to be a thorough military man, a brave soldier, and a loyal gentleman. As we have repeatedly been informed by regular army officers, few men of the same rank in the army stand better with the best men of the profession, and no man is deserving of greater confidence. The battles of the Mexican War attest his bravery. He fought all the way from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; he came home covered with honorable [scars]. By the patriotic citizens of Wisconsin he is honored and loved. This be[ing] a truthful sketch of Gen. Hamilton, the fact that he has been superseded by order of Gen. McClellan for an alleged breach of military etiquette, will not be likely to injure him materially with the people of the country.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent makes this statement of the case:

"In response to an order by the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the regiments under Gen. Hamilton for fatigue and picket duty, that gentleman [illegible] dispatched a note to Gen. [McClellan,] representing that his men had been, [since] the time of their arrival before Yorktown, [se]riously overworked, to the serious detriment of their health and efficiency; that other divisions had been comparatively absolved from such labor. For this note an apology was demanded. While disclaiming any intention of discourtesy, Gen. Hamilton persisted in his remonstrances. The result is his removal and the substitution of Gen. Kearney."

The same correspondent adds, "I know of no officer who was more deservedly popular with his men, as among those of his own rank, than Gen. Hamilton, and his [removal] has assuredly not diminished his popularity." We learn that he is now in Washington, it may be he is there to lay his case before the President; at any rate, the people of the Northwest will not rest content to have this accomplished General [so] coolly set aside, if there are not gross reasons for doing so.

Report of a Federal Scout who Inspected Fort Pillow and Dined with Gen. Villipigue—The Rebels Evacuating.

[Cor. (dated 4th) Cincinnati Commercial.]

A couple of scouts belonging to Col. Fitch's [In]diana command, stationed near Osceola, [have] visited the Flag Officer to-day (Sunday) [on] the Benton. They left Fort Pillow last [Fri]day night, and from indications, are of the [opi]nion that the enemy are evacuating Fort [Pillow,] falling back on Fulton, three miles, [and] Fort Randolph, fifteen miles below. [The]re was only four transports at Pillow—the [illegible] Dolsen, Des Arc, Mary Patterson, and [an]other boat—the latter lying inside the [illegible]. They say there is 36 guns at Pillow, facing the river. Several of the batteries [are] without armament, indicating the removal of cannon to Fulton and Randolph. Gen. Villipigue is there, and chief in command. [One] of our scouts or spies conversed and [dined] with him. He is personally acquainted [wi]th the General, having served under him. Villipigue, he says, is from the vicinity of [Baton] Rogue, Louisiana—a strict disciplinarian, and experienced officer. Gen. J. B. Rust [has] reported at Pillow.

Jeff. Thompson is at Fulton with 1,100 men and one gunboat. The men are encamped [in rear] of Alexander's warehouse. He is fortifying that point. The only force at Randolph at present is the Louisiana 21st regiment of infantry, who are guarding a large number of [negroes] engaged in fortifying that point, which is a high and very commanding position.

The available force at Pillow is said to have been reduced to 3,600—one regiment of cavalry having gone out on the road to Ripley, [fif]teen miles distant, to watch the advance or movements of our land forces. This road is [along] the elevated strip of land known as the Chickasaw Bluffs. They have also planted several masked batteries along this route, to [illegible] to worry our boys, should they take a [notion] to get up a pic-nic excursion some [fine] May day in that direction.

[Villipigue] has been away, probably to Corinth. During his absence Rust was in command at Pillow. Villipigue, on his return, [complained] to his men, who are becoming tired, [im]patient, restless, and "want to go home," [that the] attack on our fleet last week was delayed, owing to his absence, notwithstanding [the] dark, stormy and favorable nights to surprise and gobble us up. He promised his disappointed soldiers plenty of Lincolnite trophies [the first] dark night. In announcing the Federal [success] at New Orleans, Villipigue said it was [only a nice] piece of strategy—that [we] (the enemy) just let their fine gunboats [go] past Forts Jackson and Phillip, in [order] to get them inside of our (their) [forts], then take them—that they kept the [illegible] transports below, and would not [illegible]." This is a pretty good [one.] We owe Villipigue one.

The Next Illinois State Fair.

President Van Epps and Corresponding Secretary John P. Reynolds of the State Agricultural Society, were in the city yesterday, in company with Col. Capron, Superintendent of the coming State Fair, visited the grounds, and made arrangements for the fitting up of the grounds. The work [will be] under the charge of Col. Capron. All [that] now remains to be done, is the raising of [the] necessary funds for the purpose, and we [trust] the citizens of Peoria will promptly respond to any reasonable demand made upon them. The advantages accruing to the city [from] the holding of the fair here are too apparent to need any demonstration, but to reap [the] benefits resulting from it, we should, if [possible,] make it the best and most successful [fair] ever held in Illinois, except the one [held] at this city. And even there should [be] no harm done.—[illegible]

[illegible] Henry Davis, the inventor of the celebrated "Pain Killer," died in Providence yesterday, [illegible] of some two weeks.